The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

FALL EXHIBIT OF FINE PARIS COSTUMES

WILL OCCUR ON

Wednesday, Sept. 26th.

On this occasion of our

OPENING

In our enlarged premises, we will display

HIGH FOREIGN NOVELTIES!

PARIS AND BERLIN

WRAPS AND DRESSES, FURS AND FUR GARMENTS!

India Shawls!

Carpets and Objects d' Art!

Besides a General Display throughout the Entire Establishment.

The Ladies of Chicago and the Northwest are respectfully invited.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26th.

117, 119, 121 & 123 State-st.

ILLINOIS

STATE FAIR!

AT

Chicago Driving Park,

From Sept. 24 to 29, 1883.

It Will be the Largest Fair ever held in America.

Races Every Day.

The C., B. & Q. Railroad will run frequent trains from the Union Depot (corner Canal and Madison-sts.) during the week.

The entry books will be open at the Sherman House Thursday, Sept. 20, and close at 6 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 22.

S. D. FISHER, Secretary.

Real Estate and Loans.

REAL ESTATE Bought, Sold, and RENTED on Commission. A large list can always be seen at our office.

LOANS on Real Estate made promptly at current rates, including building loans, to responsible parties.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

C. & Co. COON & CO.'S LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS

ASK YOUR FURNISHER FOR THEM.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO

Morgan Park

And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments, with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes ride to new Board of Trade Building; the highest ground within 15 miles of Court-House. HOPKINS & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st., Agts. for the A. J. Land & Building Co.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.

Are now opening an entire new stock of

Silks, Velvets, AND Plushes.

Velvets are the most desirable fabrics for ladies' wear this season, and we display today the most complete assortment of fine goods and select shades; the richest, the largest, the most complete, the newest, and the best-assorted stock of Plain and Brocade Velvets ever shown in this city.

Opening of new Black Silks. Positively the best Black Silk ever offered for $1.00; extra wide, soft finish, $1.25; superb, extra heavy, $1.50; special bargains, $1.75; sublime satin finish, $2.00. Colored Silks, in all the latest shades, at 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00. Splendid heavy cord Black Ottomans at $1.25, $1.50, and $2.00. Magnificent Satin Striped Ottomans, in black and colors, something new, at $1.00. Colored Satins, in all shades, at 50c.

Celebrated "Cleopatra" Velveteens, resembling Silk Velvet more than any other in the market. Also all colors in "Arcadia" and other brands Velveteens.

Dress Goods—The Newest, Handsomest, Cheapest stock of fine and medium Dress Goods in the West.

Black Goods—Best line of Black and Mourning Dress Goods in the city.

Blankets—Now is the time to get Bargains in Blankets. We sell 10-4 Blankets at $1.50 a pair, and up to $12.00, from the late auction sales, where the prices were the lowest for many years.

Our Cloak & Suit Dept.

Makes the first cut in prices for the season.

50 All-Wool Diagonal Cloth Dolmans, 51 inches long, heavily trimmed with Fur, **$12.50.**

50 Cecilian Silk Circulars, quilted linings, fur collar, and edged with fur all round, **$13.75.**

25 Real Siberian Squirrel-Lined Circulars, in Cecilian Silk coverings, fur collars, and fur-edged, **$25.00.**

Our Dressmaking Department is now open, and we invite a visit of inspection and comparison of prices.

All garments altered to fit free of charge.

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.

138 & 140 State-st., south of Madison,

CHICAGO.

ARE YOU NERVOUS, AND LACK VITAL ENERGY?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Overworked Brain, Exhaustion or Loss of Vital Energy, Weak Back, Kidney Diseases, our Magnetic Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the procreative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of Magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, incapacity, Lack of Vigor, Sterility—in fact, any troubles of these organs—is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts so extensively advertised.

Price of Belt, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and, if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials.

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY, 218 State-st., Chicago.

NOTE.—Send one dollar in postage-stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

38 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, &c.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 6 per cent on improved business property in cities of over 20,000 inhabitants, or on improved farms in Indiana and Illinois, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Partial payments allowed.

BONDS

Carefully selected of States, Counties, Cities, Towns, and School Districts, for sale. Send for descriptive lists and prices.

N. W. Harris & Co.,

176 Dearborn-st.

WANTED,

By manufacturing concern, patented article (iron or steel) to manufacture on royalty, or will buy outright if approved. Address Box 37, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED.

Position as bookkeeper or cashier in a first-class house by a lady thoroughly qualified. Address E 30, Tribune office.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

CLOAK DEPT.

WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

Genuine Alaska Sacques, London dye, 38 inches long..... $140.00

Genuine Alaska Sacques, London dye, 40 inches long..... $160.00

Genuine Alaska Dolmans, extra quality, 54 inches long..... $250.00

It is an important fact that we have nothing in our house in Sealskins but the *Genuine Alaska London Dyed.* A written guarantee to this effect will accompany each Garment.

Seal Garments purchased now need not be paid until called for.

Ottoman or Gros Grain Circulars $13.75.

Quilted Lined, trimmed all around with fur, and large fur collar, 54 inches long.

HANDSOME MOHAIR SEAL PLUSH SACQUE, **$30.00.**

ELEGANT SILK PLUSH SEAL SACQUE, MUFF and LOQUE to match, **$50.00.**

MUST BE CLOSED AT ONCE:

100 Pelisses at $5.00.

Made of the best Ladies' Cloth, dark colors, extra long, worth $15.00.

50 Raglans, $6.00.

Positive value, $12.00.

25 Raglans, $12.00.

Sold today at other places for $20.00.

In our Dressmaking Department we will make

Dresses to order at $10.00.
Dresses to order at $12.00.
Dresses to order at $15.00.

Style, Fit, and Workmanship guaranteed.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.

145 STATE-ST.

AT THE

CITY OF PARIS.

SPECIAL.

25c Ribbon Sale Today.

Heavy Gros Grain Ribbons, warranted all silk, Nos. 30 and 40, at 25c; worth 75c to $1.00.

All-Silk Ottoman Ribbons, in all the new shades, Nos. 12 and 16, at 25c; worth 75c.

All-Silk Moire Ribbons, all new and handsome shades, at 25c; worth 75c.

All guaranteed all silk and of the best make at the

City of Paris

STATE AND WASHINGTON STS.

CHICAGO.

COAL

HARD AND SOFT, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

All new, under sheds, well screened, and in good order. Delivered promptly in all parts of the city at lowest market rates.

Quality guaranteed.

J. L. HATHAWAY,

MAIN OFFICE, 88 MARKET-ST.

DOCKS—Fifteenth and Clark-sts., 68 Kingsbury-st., 2413 South Halsted-st., Clybourn Place Bridge.

RAIL YARD—94 North Wood-st.

TELEPHONE NUMBER 937.

ASK YOUR HARDWARE DEALER FOR THE CORRUGATED

STOVE-PIPE ELBOW

MADE OF ONE PIECE, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

MRS. J. A. GALLAHER

Will reopen her French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 630 Madison-av., corner of Fiftieth-st., New York. Preparation for college if desired.

MAPLEWOOD

INSTITUTE, for Young Ladies,

PITTSFIELD, MASS., offers superior advantages. Well known for its healthful and charming location. Address for catalogue, etc., LOUIE C. STANTON.

MESDAMES D'OREMIEULX VON Taube and de Bruyn Kops, successor to the Misses Haines and de Janon; improved method; separate department for boys; school opens Sept. 20. 10 Gramercy Park, New York.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,

(Successors to the Misses Green) formerly of No. 1 Fifth-av., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 27, 1883, at No. 60 Fifth-av., New York City.

KINDERGARTEN MATERIAL.

New, improved, and approved. New catalogue soon out. Also the "Triumph" School Desks and general school merchandise, all manufactured by A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 130 Wabash-av.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Remarkable Bargains" IN

"Winter Hosiery!"

Ladies' Cashmere Hose! Ribbed Wool Hose!

In fancy assortment, also solid colors,

At 50c!

Ladies' Cashmere Hosiery!

Extra weight and lengths,

In Cardinal! Navy! Wine! Myrtle! etc.,

At 75c! worth $1.

Fleecy Lined Hosiery!

In Black and Colors.

Children's C. G. French Ribbed Fancy Cashmere Hose, all sizes.

50c! Worth $1.

Children's Full Regular Made Cashmere Hose, all colors, all sizes,

50c! Worth 75c.

Children's Full Regular Made Ribbed Wool Hose, all colors, all sizes,

35c! Worth 50c.

"Broken Lots!"

Cotton, also Wool

Hosiery!

For Ladies and Children,

At 35 to 50c!

Worth 65c to $1.25!

Men's Full Regular Made Cashmere Half-Hose! Men's " " " Merino "

35c Per Pair! Worth 50c.

Ladies' Pure Silk Hosiery! At $2! Cheap at $3.

Our Winter Underwear Stock is Full and Complete.

State & Madison-sts

Mrs. Loring's School,

2535 Prairie-av.,

For young ladies and children, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26. New pupils will please present themselves for classification between the hours of 9 and 12 Monday or Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.

The Harvard School

(FOR BOYS),

2101 Indiana-av., Corner 21st-st.

Will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 19. Primary department and higher department. Prepares boys for college, the scientific school, and business life. The building has been enlarged and entirely refitted. Arrangements have been made that will secure perfect ventilation, and great attention is given to health and comfort of the pupils. For further information apply to JOHN J. SCHOBINGER or JOHN G. GRANT, 2101 Indiana-av.

A LIVE SCHOOL,

With Modern, Progressive Ideas.

Jacksonville Business College

And English Training School.

A Business Course, an English Course; specials Telegraphy, Penmanship, Shorthand, and German. Location cheaper, safer, and pleasanter than the large city. For full information address

G. W. BROWN Jacksonville, Ill.

GIRLS' HIGHER SCHOOL.

Miss Rice's School for Young Ladies and Children, removed to 487 and 489 La Salle-av., Chicago, reopens Sept. 19. Location superior; houses large, well built, well adapted to the growing wants of the school. Full courses of study. Girls prepared for college if desired. Boarding and day pupils. Thorough kindergartner engaged. Send for circular.

MISS R. S. RICE,
MRS. K. A. S. COOLEY.

BETTIE STUART INSTITUTE,

Springfield, Ill. A Family Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Full English and Classical Course. German Free. Thorough instruction given in music—Vocal and Instrumental. Painting in Oil and Water Colors—on China and Wood. Also Elocution and French. The 10th annual session will commence Sept. 12th. For catalogues apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY.

Collegiate, Preparatory, and Kindergarten Departments, with provision for special. Superior facilities in Art, Music, Ancient and Modern Languages. Emil Liebling conducts Normal Course in Music. Thorough instruction given in music—Vocal and Instrumental. Painting in Oil and Water Colors—on China and Wood. Also Elocution and French. The 10th annual session will commence Sept. 12th. For catalogues apply to MRS. M. McKEE HOMES, Principal.

CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE,

MORGAN PARK (near Chicago). Boarding School for Girls and Young Ladies. For catalogue address G. THAYER, Ll. D., Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

ALLEN ACADEMY.

Opens Sept. 19, thoroughly equipped for the education of both sexes of five to twenty years of age. A few boys received into the family of the President and enjoy rare advantages. LIRA W. ALLEN, A. M., Ll. D., President, 3357 Michigan-av., Chicago.

Kirkland School,

275 HURON-ST.,

Reopens Sept. 17. Kindergarten and Boys' Department attached. Private omnibus from South Side.

PARK INSTITUTE,

103 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Academic, College Preparatory, Intermediate, Primary, and Kindergarten Departments. Graduates admitted to Wellesley College without entrance examination. Fall term begins Sept. 19. MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal.

THE CHICAGO FROEBEL ASSOCIATION,

Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, President,

announces that their training-school for kindergartners will reopen Monday, Oct. 1. Applications may be made to MRS. ALICE H. PUTNAM, Cook County Normal School, Normalville, Ill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, 20th year opens Sept. 12. Buildings new. Superior apparatus. Physics, Civil engineering, Chemical, Collegiate, English Courses. Degrees conferred. Circulars of STUDEBAKER BROS., No. 252 State-st., or of COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

OGONTZ SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Will open Sept. 26th.

For circulars apply to Principals:

Miss RONEY, Miss F. B. BENNETT,
Miss DILLAYE, Miss S. J. EASTMAN,
(BOX 92.) Philadelphia, Pa.

HIGHLAND HALL.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

Highland Park, Ill., 23 miles from Chicago, on Lake Michigan. Highest educational and healthful advantages. Nothing illusionary. Three courses. 8th year begins Sept. 13. HATHEL BUTLER JR., A. M., Prin.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

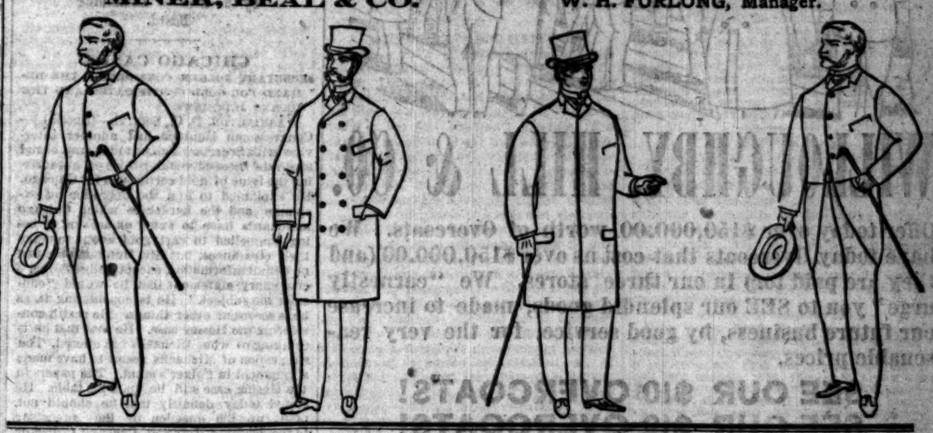
THE ONLY HOUSE IN CHICAGO THAT

MANUFACTURE

AND RETAIL

JOUR TAILOR MADE CLOTHING.

MINER, BEAL & CO. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.



MARSHALL FIELD & Co.

State & Washington-sts.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Dept.

Our display of "Novelties" in fine Neckwear is exceedingly attractive, and as usual, our

Prices are the Lowest.

We invite particular attention to the "De Joinville" (Scarf) and other

Popular English Styles,

Of which we make a specialty.

Silk Umbrellas,

English frame, with silk cover to match, for $5. Heretofore $6.

Novelties in Canes.

In Imported Sticks, and in Ebony and Snakewood, as well as a fine line with Gold and Silver Heads.

Neckwear, Suspenders, Canes, and Umbrellas made to order. No charge for engraving names on last two.

Scarf Pins, Studs, Sleeve Buttons, AND OTHER **Necessaries** IN **Large Assortment.**

FOR SALE.

Eureka Iron Co.'s Property at Wyandotte, Mich.

The charter of this Company expires by limitation on the 24th of October next, and the whole of the plant and real estate is now offered for sale. If any portion remains unsold at private sale on the 10th of October, 1883, it will be offered at Public Vendue, at the office of the Company in Wyandotte, at 11 o'clock a. m. on that day.

The superintendent-in general of two Blast Furnaces (one in use and one modern rebuilding). They have all the plant necessary for making 75 to 85 tons charcoal pig-iron per day. The furnace rebuilding can be used for making coke iron.

The Mills for the manufacture of Boiler Plate, Tank, Sheet, and Bar Iron, Knobbling and Puddling Furnaces are complete, as well as the Foundry Cupolas, Boiler, Machine, Blacksmith, and Pattern Shops, Machines, Weigh Scales, Docks, Railroad Tracks, Locomotives, Charcoal Kilns, Cars, Dock, Steam Cranes, etc., etc.

Brick pavers of Office with about 1,300 acres of land, in and contiguous to Wyandotte, and about 370 City Lots. Quantity of ore, pig-iron, etc.

For details apply to

W. S. ARMITAGE, Secretary, Detroit.

For Lease.

Dock Lot, newly docked, North Branch, between North-av. and Rolling Mill, 307x564 feet, running through to McHenry-st. Apply to

J. R. PAGE, 85 Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Clerk of the Village of Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill., will receive up to 6 o'clock p. m., at his office, in the Village Hall, in said village, sealed proposals for the construction of a tile-pipe sewer and for laying water-pipe in the alley of Block 5, Cleaverville, from Fortieth-st. north, in accordance with the plans and specification on file in the Village Hall.

All bids to be accompanied with a certified check for $250.00.

The village reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

E. W. HENRICKS, Village Clerk.

Real Estate Auction Sale.

The chance to buy fine grove half-acre lots at $2 to $10 per foot, 200 feet deep, at Chesterham and Windsor Park will be closed this month by order of court.

SALE SATURDAY (TODAY).

Train leaves Illinois Central Depot, at 1 o'clock p. m. Tickets free. See R. A. ULRICH on train, or at office, 125 Dearborn-st. 10 Parties buying acres or lots will double their money by next spring.

HATS.—FALL STYLES Gentlemen's Silk, Cassimere, Stiff, and Soft Hats, finest qualities, lowest prices at BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tobey Furniture Co.

Our Fall exhibit of Fashionable Furniture far surpassess, in richness, variety, and elegance of design, any previous display.

New attractions, beautiful and artistic, are added daily to our collection.

Our line of medium and low-priced goods is unusually large and prices unusually low.

Our Curtain and Drapery Department is exceptionally attractive, being ENTIRELY NEW, and comprising all the late novelties in design and fabric.

Wood Mantels, Grates, Tiling, Fire Places, and all *Fittings* and *Decorations* for the *Fire Place.*

State and Adams-sts.

ART EXHIBIT!

ART OF NEEDLEWORK.

LADIES are cordially invited to examine it during this and next week.

This display of the most artistic and elegant designs in APPLIQUE and

EMBROIDERY

Work are not only rare specimens of ART, but they also show what can be accomplished by any lady with taste on the famous

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

H. J. WHITCOMB & SON,

237 State, near Jackson.

BETHESDA

Mineral Spring Water

FROM WAUKESHA is Nature's Great Remedy for every form of Kidney Complaint, Diabetes, Indigestion, &c, &c. Sold by the gallon in quantities to suit, and delivered free.

BETHESDA is also carbonated and bottled at the Spring, and is fast taking the place of the numerous "imported" (?) and "domestic" humbugs by which consumers have been so long imposed upon.

BETHESDA is now in use at nearly EVERY PROMINENT HOTEL, CLUB, AND BAR IN CHICAGO.

BETHESDA is furnished free in every department of Kinsley's Restaurant.

CHAS. H. BAKER, Agent,

175 Wabash-av.,

Palmer House Block.

Telephone 5,452.

TRADE EARL & WILSON'S PATENT SHORT BAND COLLARS & BEAD EDGE CUFFS ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION. THE BEST MADE. MARK

FRED W. CROFT TAILOR AND DRAPER. **FALL GOODS.** 157 South Clark-st.

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,

Corner Madison-st. and Wabash-av.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Fancy Goods, Art Wares, High Novelties, Toys, Etc.,

OF

EUROPEAN MANUFACTURE,

Which stands unrivaled in America, excelling all previous attempts and far surpassing the combined efforts of all competitors.

WE HAVE HONEST GOODS AT CORRECT PRICES.

WE STRIVE to PLEASE.

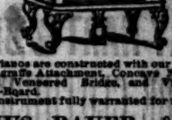
REMEMBER,

"You Are Always Welcome,"

Whether you buy or not.

THE BAUER

FAVORITE PIANO.



These Pianos are constructed with our Patent Self-bearing Agraffe Attachment, Concave Name-Board, Improved Veneered Bridge, and Violin-Shaped Sounding-Board.

Every Instrument fully warranted for five years.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

156 & 158 Wabash-av.,

COR. MONROE-ST.

STEINWAY

Triumphant at every World's Fair; indorsed by the most eminent musical authority of both hemispheres, and the acknowledged Standard Pianos of the World.

LYON & HEALY,

State and Monroe-sts.

Best Set Teeth, $8.

NO PAIN EXTRACTING.

The only reliable teeth without a plate. Visitors to Exposition learning impression for teeth in the morning can have same day.

DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

A. H. Abbott & Co.

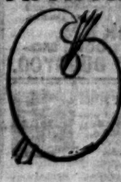
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

ART NOVELTIES FOR DECORATION.

DRAWING SUPPLIES Of Every Description.

50 Madison-st.



WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Offer today over $150,000.00 worth of Overcoats. We have today Overcoats that cost us over $150,000.00 (and they are paid for) in our three stores. We "earnestly urge" you to SEE our splendid goods, made to increase our future business, by good service, for the very reasonable prices.

SEE OUR $10 OVERCOATS!
SEE OUR $12 OVERCOATS!
SEE OUR $15 OVERCOATS!

No one will sell good goods less than Willoughby, Hill & Co. NO ONE CAN DO IT! They haven't the "sand," "grit," to SAY they can. The FINEST Clothing can ONLY be obtained at

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.'S,
CORNER MADISON & CLARK.
Also 416 to 424 Milwaukee-av. Also cor. Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.
OPEN TILL NINE EVERY NIGHT.

"DON'T"
"Steal," "Beg,"
OR
"Borrow."

We want every man to know that our prices are within reach of all.

Every Suit made in our own Manufactory.

Suits at $ 8.00.
Suits at 9.00.
Suits at 10.00.
Suits at 11.00.
Suits at 12.50.
Suits at 14.00.
Suits at 15.00.
Suits at 17.00.
Suits at 18.00.
Suits at 20.00.
Suits at 22.00.
Suits at 23.00.
Suits at 25.00.
Suits at 28.00.
Suits at 30.00.

Overcoats from $5.00 to $35.00.

HARRY HART & BRO.
GLOBE CLOTHIERS,
195 to 199 South Clark-st.
Special attention given to mail orders.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
BAKER'S
Breakfast Cocoa.

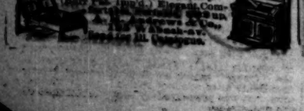
Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

TIMKEN SPRING VEHICLES!

HENRY TIMKEN, Pres't.
ST. LOUIS, MO.
ABBOTT BUGGY CO.



WRITERS

FLOUR
IS
DOWN.

Very Best St. Louis Winter Wheat, per bbl.....$6.45
Very Best Minnesota Patent Wheat, per bbl.... 7.75

SUGAR
IS
DOWN.

Cut Loaf	9½
Granulated, per lb	9
"A" Standard, per lb	8½
Ex. C, per lb	8
"C" per lb	7½
Brown, per lb	6½

PURE TEAS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
FIRST QUALITY.
GARDEN GROWTH.

	1-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Japan, per pound	45	$2.25
Oolong, per pound	50	2.50
Gunpowder, per pound	75	3.75
Young Hyson, per pound	75	3.75
English Breakfast, per lb	80	4.00
Indian Mixture, per pound	70	3.50

SECOND QUALITY.
EXTRA CHOICE.

	1-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Japan, per pound	48	$2.40
Oolong, per pound	55	2.90
Gunpowder, per pound	65	3.15
Young Hyson, per pound	60	3.00
English Breakfast, per lb	60	3.00
Chinese Mixture, per pound	50	2.50

THIRD QUALITY.
CHOICE.

	1-pound air-tight cans.	5-pound package.
Japan, per pound	35	$1.75
Oolong, per pound	40	2.40
Gunpowder, per pound	50	2.50
Young Hyson, per pound	50	2.50
English Breakfast, per lb	50	2.50
New York Sample Tea	35	1.75
Japanese Mixture, per lb	50	2.50

Good Drawing Teas, per pound, 25. 5 pounds for $1

Parties in the country can remit by P. O. Order or Bank Draft, payable to J. HICKSON.
No charges for boxes or cartage to the depots in Chicago.

HICKSON'S
CASH GROCERY HOUSE,
113 East Madison-st.,
Between Clark & Dearborn-sts., Chicago.
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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. JACOBS & BRO., at 92 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by S. L. Jacobs.

Sept. 21, 1883. I. JACOBS. S. L. JACOBS.

WRITERS

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WASHINGTON.

Chicago's Demand for Gold Certificates and the Hesing Case Still Hanging Fire.

The Civil-Service Act a Source of Controversy with the Commissioners.

Secretary Teller Construing Its Provisions to Suit Himself—Secretary Folger's Quandary.

Beginning of Judge Gresham's Tour of Inspection of the Principal Post-Offices.

Large Sums Saved in the Pensions Bureau by the Medical Examining Board.

CHICAGO CASES.

SECRETARY FOLGER CONSIDERING THE DEMAND FOR GOLD CERTIFICATES AND THE HESING JUDGMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Congressman Dunham had another interview with Secretary Folger today, and urged again the necessity and justice of authorizing the issue of gold certificates for Chicago. He explained to him the operation of exchange and the hardships which Chicago merchants have to suffer on account of being compelled to cart gold about to make their clearances, but Mr. Dunham obtained no definit information, except Judge Folger's customary statement that he would "consider the subject." He is considering it, as he is scores of other things. He is still considering the Hesing case. He says that he is thinking of wha. Michaelis has offered. The suggestion of Michaelis seems to have made a lodgment in Folger's mind. The papers in the Hesing case still lie upon his table. He stated today definitly that he should not take up the question of the successor to the deceased Internal Revenue Collector Hill, in the Champaign district, until the return of the President. Mr. Dunham leaves for Chicago tonight.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

INDEFINITENESS OF THE LAW—NO RULES REGARDING PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The charge that the Interior Department has violated the Civil-Service act by promoting messengers to $900 clerkships without competitive examination will call attention to the indefinitness of the law and to the fact that no rules have been promulgated with regard to promotions. There is no longer any question as to the fact. Secretary Teller admitted that some messengers who drew salaries less than $900 have been promoted to $900 places without competitive examination. At the same time he declares that this is not a violation of the Civil-Service act, but that it is a proper construction of it; that this construction has been arrived at after a conference between himself and Secretary Folger, and that he will certainly do his best to execute the Civil-Service act in letter and spirit. The Civil-Service Commissioners maintain that these appointments are a violation of the law for the reason that the promotion from a messenger service to a $900 position is a promotion from the rank of laborer to the classified service, which is not permissible under the law without a competitive examination. At that point the difference between the Civil-Service Commission and the executive officers arises. Dr. Gregory, speaking for the Commissioners has said that a laborer cannot be promoted to a classified list without competitive examination, and that to appoint an $800 laborer to a $900 clerkship is violating the law. The difficulty is that there is no classified list. The law nowhere fixes the $900 clerkships as the lowest grade of the classified list. There has been no classification of the departments for the purposes of the act. The law refers to an existing classification, but there was no existing classification for the purposes of the act or for any other purpose except for schedules of the appropriation bills. Secretary Folger in his letter to the Civil-Service Commissioners is understood to have said that the law did not require him to make any classifications. The executive officers at first denied that the $900 grade could be included within the classified lists. The Civil-Service Commissioners insisted that it should be, and by at least a tacit agreement the $900 grade was fixed as the lowest classified list, and upon this admitted understanding between the department and the commission the examinations have proceeded.

Mr. Teller makes one point which shows that he construes the law very differently from what the Commissioners will be likely to construe it. He thinks he can promote any person of less salary than $900 to a $900 clerkship, provided such person was appointed prior to the enactment of the Civil-Service act. As to all persons in the service, however, before that time, according to this principle, they can be promoted to the very highest grades without any competitive examination for admission to the service, and boys on laborers' roll at $400, it is said, have been promoted to $900 grades. If the Commissioners have the authority to construe the law it is manifest that the recent classified promotions in the Interior Department have been a violation of the law, for they certainly have resulted in admitting persons to the lowest grade of the classified list without competitive examination, which seems to be a violation of Secs. 6 and 7 of the act. The executive officers will claim that they have as good a right to their construction of the law as the Civil-Service Commissioners, and as the law certainly is not very clear it may be doubted whether the Commissioners will discover power to defy the authority of the executive officers, even if the action of the latter shall practically tend to a nullification of the act. The principle established by the Interior Department certainly does nullify the spirit of the act as to persons admitted to the service below the grade of $900 prior to the enactment of the law.

SECRETARY FOLGER IN DOUBT.

Secretary Folger has raised an important question in regard to the operation of the new Civil-Service law, which he submitted in a letter addressed by him to the Commissioners today. A few days ago he made a requisition on the commission for a person to fill a $900 clerkship, and the commission yesterday certified to him the names of four persons from which to make his selection. The Secretary finds himself in doubt as to whether Sec. 1,754, Revised Statutes, does not limit him in making his selection from four names. He says in his letter to the Commissioners that this section gives the preference, other things being equal, to honorably-discharged soldiers and sailors of the late War, and that Sec. 7 of the Civil-Service act provides that nothing contained in that act shall be construed to take away the preference given in Sec. 1,754 to that class of persons, and he asks for further information on the subject. His opinion is, if one of the persons sent to him is an honorably-discharged sailor or soldier, he must select that one.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S TOUR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Gresham has started on an inspection tour of the principal offices. He will visit New York and Boston and afterwards Chicago and other Western cities. He has taken with him a statement of the expenses of all the offices as a guide to inform himself as to the needs of the public service, and also as a guide to aid him in making any reduction in expenditures. Judge Gresham is said to be of opinion that very considerable reductions in expenditures of some of the post-offices can be effected without any injury to the public service.

THE READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES.

The true history of the claims of Postmasters for a readjustment of salaries under the act of 1864, which was ordered by the last Congress, is thus briefly stated by Frank Hatton, Assistant Postmaster-General: "In June, 1871, the then First Assistant Postmaster-General notified all Postmasters affected by the act that, in order to have their salaries readjusted upon a proper basis, each was required to keep an account of the total amounts of stamps canceled for a period of six months, and to forward to the department a sworn statement of such account. This many of them neglected to do. The accounts were made up and closed, and many of the Postmasters went out of office not knowing that the Government owed them a cent until these 'Spalding claims' were raked up. When the matter came before Congress it was rushed through under a suspension of the rules before the Postmaster-General's letter upon the subject had been read. The law is on the statute-books, but the necessary employés to carry it out have not been provided, and the work cannot be done until Congress makes some provision for that. The claim agents are the only real sufferers by the delay, but that we cannot help."

EUROPEAN POSTAGE.

Post-office officials say that the suggestion that postage to Europe be reduced to two cents is impracticable; that there are no complaints at existing service, and that the revenues are none too large.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE EXTENT OF ITS BUSINESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—The receipts of the Patent-Office for the last year, according to the annual report just issued by Commissioner Marble, exceeded the expenditures by $518,245, an increased surplus over that of 1881 of $305,000 and over that of 1882 of $165,000. There is already in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent Office the sum of $2,500,000. These figures show that the cost of patents yields the Government a handsome revenue, which comes, as a rule, from a needy class of people, and there is a feeling evident among inventors, as is shown by the conversation of those in this vicinity and those who come here on business with the Patent-Office, that the charges for patents are too high and the methods of the office too liberal in granting patents. For instance, there have been patented 2,000 different horseshoes, 6,000 plows, over 200 sewing-machine needles, over 500 sewing-machines, and thousands of patents upon inventions applying to the telephone have been issued. Edison has several every week. There are patented nearly 1,000 railroad ties and spikes. It is hardly possible that these patents do not infringe upon one another where there are so many for the same article. Hardly one out of every thousand patents issued become remunerative to the inventor. The smallest expense attending the procurement of a patent is $35, besides which the inventor must furnish a model of his invention, the same costing an immense sum in some instances. An attorney must also be employed and paid. The Government guarantees the patentee of an invention nothing. If his invention proves valuable and is infringed upon he must defend his rights in the courts, entailing expensive litigation and vexatious delays. There were attempts made in the Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Congresses to reorganize the Patent-Office in the interest of inventors, but the bills were defeated through the efforts of the patent attorneys. The inventors will undoubtedly make an effort the coming winter to have Congress adopt the European system, which is simply a registration of an invention, the same as that of a copyright. The force of clerks in the Patent-Office could then be cut down to a very small number, and in case of infringements the courts could decide, just as they do now. If this cannot be done, then an effort will be made to have the fees reduced. The fee for registering a patent in England has been $35, but it is to be cut down to $5 after Jan. 1.

A TARIFF DECISION.

THE DUTIES ON CHARCOAL AND ROUND IRON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—The decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the construction of the "charcoal-iron" and "round-iron" provisions of the last Tariff act is adverse to the claims of manufacturers on both points.

The first question raised was with respect to the scope of the proviso in the fifth paragraph of the section of the act relating to metals. This paragraph of the act prescribes the duty to be paid on bar-iron, including flat, and round, and square iron of various dimensions, and provides also that all iron in other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig-iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars and pay a like duty. The paragraph closes with a proviso that all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of $22 per ton. This proviso, the manufacturers claimed, applied not only to iron enumerated in the fifth paragraph, but to all other shapes and classes of iron in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel. The Secretary holds the proviso relates only to iron enumerated in the fifth paragraph.

The second question was as to the scope of the provisions of the eighth paragraph in the metal section, which says: "Round iron in coils or rods not less than seven-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one and two-tenths of one cent per pound." Another paragraph in the act, the thirty-eighth in the metal schedule, provides for a duty of but six-tenths of one cent per pound on iron, steel, rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods, round, in coils or loops of certain dimensions which were included in the enumeration in the eighth paragraph, and it was claimed that the rates fixed in the eighth paragraph should apply. The Secretary decides that the provisions of the thirty-eighth section shall govern the rate of duty on rivet, screw, nail, and fence-wire rods, although they come under the general round-iron classification in the eighth paragraph.

ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.

UNSKILLED ASPIRANTS FOR FAME TO BE DISCOURAGED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A naval officer says that the President recently told Secretary Chandler that he should act slowly before he made up his mind to send out any more Arctic expeditions, and that he should give no encouragement to the numerous army and navy officers, as well as others, who have had no Arctic experience whatever, and who were so free with their offers to go to the relief of Greely if placed in command of expeditions. The President took the ground that the whole matter was one for scientific investigation, and that there was nothing in the education or experience of army or navy officers which fitted them peculiarly for such duty. Secretary Chandler is of the same opinion, and there is no reason to doubt but that when he does put a relief expedition on foot it will be a thorough one and calculated to do what is needed. The general opinion is that if Lieut. Greely and his men can be reached those who reach them will have orders for them to return from the Arctic regions as soon as possible. Gen. Hazen, of the Signal Corps, is now, and has been for some time, on a Western tour. He is expected to return in a couple of weeks. His views on the question will not be known until he returns, though there are no indications that the decision of Secretaries Chandler and Lincoln that a relief expedition is not practical until next spring will be changed.

PENSIONS.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Gen. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, in his forthcoming annual report will give some interesting particulars as to the work of the medical examining boards before which applicants for pensions are now required to appear. Previous to the act of 1883 applicants were examined in many cases by only one physician, who, if he happened to be the family physician of the petitioner, naturally rated the disability as high as the circumstances would admit. Only in the larger cities were boards of examining surgeons established. Now 350 of these boards have been organized, and eighty more are now being selected. The saving to the Government from this source last year is estimated by Col. Dudley to have been between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000, and in part accounts for the fact that the expenditures for pensions last year fell so far below the estimates. Five millions more is accounted for in the fact that the first day of the present fiscal year that amount remained in the hands of authorized pension agents of the Government which would have been paid to claimants for arrears had their proofs been perfected in time. It is a problem containing too many unknown quantities, Commissioner Dudley says, to make a perfectly accurate estimate of the amount that will be required in any one year. His object is not, as some persons seem to believe, to spend as much money as possible, but to get these old matters out of the way and to do justice to all as far as possible. By these new boards of medical examiners he estimates that the saving to the Government will be greatly enhanced, and that no hardship to the pensioner will result.

Gen. Dudley has notified Secretary Folger that no money will be required on account of pensions during the current month.

ARCHITECT HILL.

A REPLY TO THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Hill has submitted to Secretary Folger a reply to the findings of the committee which recently investigated the officers of his office. In this reply Mr. Hill criticises severely the methods of procedure during the investigation, and states that during the whole period he was subjected to a continual round of insults from the attorneys of the persons making the charges, and that he became indifferent as to what the result of the investigation, which he characterizes as irregular and disorderly, might be. In the matter of the 15 per cent stone contracts, while admitting the finding of the committee is consistent with the evidence, he calls attention to the fact that, although the chief witness admitted his own peculation, the committee paid no attention to the admission. Mr. Hill holds that the charges of official favoritism in dealings with Damon, of Boston, and Bartlett, and Haywood, of Baltimore, are not borne out by the facts, and he states that the evidence proves that in no case the contract was so advantageous to the Government that manufacturers declined to enter into competition, while in the other, instead of losing $20,000, he saved $124,666, the full amount of the difference between the lowest bidder and the bidders above, and that the work was properly performed.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

HOW FAR THE AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXTENDS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Supervising Inspector-General Dumont recently received a letter from Inspector Flower at St. Paul stating a case where the law had been violated by the Captain of a boat who carried an excursion up the river four miles, having on board more passengers than his permit allowed. Enclosed was a slip from the opinion of the editor of a paper that this case was parallel with one formerly cited, the point in that being that the United States Government has no jurisdiction in the premises when intercourse is wholly between towns in the same State. Gen. Dumont says that the editor is in error. He is evidently thinking of waters that are wholly within a State without an outlet. Waters that run out of, through, or into a State are highways, and the United States Government has jurisdiction, according to an opinion delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States by Judge Field. Gen. Dumont directed the Chief Local Inspector today to bring suit against the boat in question for all the penalties provided in Sec. 4,468 and 4,499 of the Revised Statutes. The license of the Master of the steamer should also be revoked, he says, as this is an aggravated case. The authority of the law will be thoroughly tested.

CANDIDATES.

GENTLEMEN WHO WOULD LIKE PLACES IN THE GIFT OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The candidates for the offices of the House have already begun to assemble, and the prospects are that early in October the campaigns for the Speakership, the Clerkship, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will be fully inaugurated. Two or three of the candidates have already opened headquarters here, and they all are confident of success. The hotel men are pleased, as some of the candidates have offered a liberal bonus for the best suites of rooms. Ohio, which seems to have at least two Democratic parties on the State ticket, has two candidates here for Sergeant-at-Arms—John G. Thompson and Mr. Leedom—and both claim votes enough to elect. Mr. Randall is here, and to his friends he says that, without boasting, he has the utmost confidence in his success. There are two or three Congressmen here who are representing Carlisle's interests, and they deny Randall's claim at every point.

DEPARTMENTAL GOSSIP.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

Philip Corkens has been appointed Postmaster at Fowler, Ind., vice Franklin Taylor, resigned.

The nomination of Edward Neumann as Examiner of Teas in San Francisco, made by the Collector of that port, has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is reported that John R. Lydecker, who has the reputation of having an extensive acquaintance with political machines, is to be soon appointed Commissioner of Patents.

The Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department has received from Boston one of the 25 notes of the Irish Republic, previously reported in circulation there. It is said by the Treasury experts to be a fair imitation of the United States Treasury notes.

Cadet John Y. Hamilton, fourth class of the military academy, has been dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Cadet Thomas L. Kerin, of the same class, has been suspended, with loss of pay until July 1, 1884, for violating the rules of the military academy.

Claim agents have been sending out circulars stating that by an act of Congress the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to increase the compensation of all Assistant Marshals engaged in taking the ninth census. The Secretary says the additional pay can only be allowed in a limited number of cases where he is satisfied the pay was insufficient, and warns the Assistant Marshals against misleading circulars.

To supply certain omissions in the order recently issued by the Postmaster-General forbidding the delivery of registered letters to M. A. Dauphin, it has been amended so as to read as follows: "In pursuance of the finding of Postmaster-General Key, which finding remains in full force, it is ordered that all Postmasters be and they are hereby forbidden to pay money-orders drawn to the order of M. A. Dauphin, and they are hereby directed to inform the remitters of said postal money-orders that the payment thereof has been forbidden, and that such money-orders will be returned on the presentation of duplicate orders applied for and obtained under the regulations of the department. All Postmasters are also forbidden to deliver registered letters arriving at their offices directed to said M. A. Dauphin, and are instructed to return all such registered letters to the Postmasters at the post-offices at which they were originally mailed, with the word 'Fraudulent' plainly written or stamped on the outside of the letters."

Mr. James, Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department, was asked whether a request had been made by the Chinese Consul at New York for permission to land certain Chinese sailors recently brought to that port. He said the matter had not been brought to the notice of the department officially, but he had read a telegram from New York this morning asking whether a decision had been reached in the case of the sailors in question. He replied, he said, that the question had been decided by Judge Potter in New York last August, the latter holding in the case of J. Fork, a Chinese sailor on the British steamship Pembrokeshire, that Chinese sailors were placed by law on the same footing as other Chinese laborers and could not be landed. Mr. James said a similar decision had been reached at San Francisco last year. He said also that the Treasury Department could not construe the law, that being a matter for the courts. He thought that Judge Potter's decision was all that was necessary in this particular case.

Those who have medicine-chests remember that St. Jacobs Oil is the great specific for bodily pains and household accidents.

BASE-BALL.

A Terrific Drubbing Administered to the Champions by the New Yorks.

The Bostons Defeated by the Bisons and Cleveland Beaten by Providence.

Detroit Successful Over Philadelphia—Boston and Providence Tied for the First Place.

New York, 10; Chicago, 1.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—By nearly batting the New York Club administered a bad defeat to the champion Chicago Club on the Polo Grounds today. The New York men batted hard and frequently. Goldsmith tried all his curves, but with no success, the home team placing fourteen hits, including two home-runs—both made by Ewing—a triple, and a double hit—altogether a total of twenty-three base-hits. Ward pitched in splendid form and was well supported. The heavy batters from Chicago failed to secure the gaze of his delivery, and only made two scratch hits throughout the contest. Dorgan played behind the bat, and showed up to good advantage considering his lack of practice with Ward. Troy covered second base in fine style, and was frequently the recipient of applause for his work in mastering hard-hit balls. Ewing opened the game with a clean home run. This had the effect of disheartening the champions, and the New Yorkers won as they pleased as follows:

THE SCORE.

	B.	R.	P.	A.	E.
New York.					
Ewing, c. f.	2	2	2	0	1
Connor, 1b	2	2	14	0	0
Ward, s.	1	1	2	2	1
Gillespie, l. f.	2	2	1	0	0
Caskins, s. s.	2	0	0	1	0
Dorgan, c.	2	0	6	1	1
Welsh, r. f.	2	0	1	0	0
Troy, 3b.	1	0	0	7	0
Hankinson, pb.	0	0	4	8	0
Totals	10	14	27	13	5
Chicago.					
Dalrymple, l. f.	1	0	4	0	1
Gore, c. f.	0	1	2	0	1
Kelly, r. f.	0	0	4	0	1
Anson, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Williamson, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0
Burns, s. s.	0	0	0	2	1
Pfeffer, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1
Flint, c.	0	0	3	1	0
Goldsmith, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	1	0	27	14	6

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	5	1—10
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Runs earned—New York, 4; Chicago, 0.
First base by errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 1.
Bases on called balls—New York, 1; Chicago, 3.
Struck out—New York, 1; Chicago, 1.
Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 6.
Home runs—Ewing, 3.
Three-base hit—Ward.
Two-base hit—Connor.
Total base hits—New York, 23; Chicago, 3.
Double plays—Pfeffer and Anson.
Wild pitch—Ward.
Passed balls—Flint, 2; Dorgan, 2.
Umpire—Decker.
Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.
Both clubs will play another game on the Polo Grounds tomorrow afternoon.

Providence, 6; Cleveland, 3.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Providence Club, mainly through the fine pitching of Radbourn and the good batting of the nine in the fourth inning, won from Cleveland today by a score of 6 to 3. Sawyer pitched for Cleveland. Cleveland scored two runs in the first inning on fumbles by Denny and Irwin and Rotaling's three-bagger, and added one more in the sixth on a base on balls and a wild throw by the catcher. Radbourn struck out men twelve times, and every Clevelander had a share in it. Bradley, the umpire, who also umpired the disputed Boston-Cleveland game in Cleveland, declares that he never gave Boston the game 9 to 0, as alleged, but called it a drawn game, which fact takes one off Boston's list of victories and leaves Providence a tie with her in games won. The attendance today was 776.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Providence, 11; total, 12; Cleveland, 3; total, 7.
Errors—Providence, 5; Cleveland, 6.
Earned runs—Providence, 4.
Two-base hits—Sweeney, Glasscock, York.
Three-base hit—Rotaling.
First base on balls—Providence, 3; Cleveland, 2.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 3.
Struck out—Cleveland, 13; Providence, 4.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Providence, 8.
Double play—Cleveland, 1.
Wild pitch—Radbourn.

Buffalo, 3; Boston, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Bostons played a miserable fielding game today, and lost what should have been a victory by a score of 1 to 0. Wise, Burdock, and Hines let in all of the runs of the visitors, the former by a fumble and a poor throw, Burdock by a muffed thrown ball, and Hines by a poor throw. Boston earned a run in the first off Sutton's three-bagger and Burdock's out, and in the seventh Sutton again scored on his single, Burdock's out, and Force's passed grounder. Attendance, 2,200. Umpire Chipman has resigned.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 5; Buffalo, 8.
Errors—Buffalo, 2; Boston, 10.
Earned runs—Eaton, 1.
Three-base hit—Sutton.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 4; Boston, 1.
Struck out—By Galvin, 10; by Whitney, 11.
Passed balls—Buffalo, 1.
Wild pitches—Whitney, 1.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Chapman.

Detroit, 9; Philadelphia, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Detroit Club won today by bunching its hits in the seventh inning. Up to that time it was anybody's game. Ferguson played a great game at second base, accepting all of his twelve chances without an error. Coleman and Bennett led in batting for their respective sides. Each had a total of five. Coleman and Weldman were the pitchers.

THE SCORE.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	0	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Detroit, 6.
Two-base hits—Coleman (2), Gross, Farrar, Bennett, and Houck.
Total base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Detroit, 15.
Errors—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 8.
First base on balls—Gross and Ferguson.
First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 6.
Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Detroit, 8.
Struck out—Gross, Farrar, Coleman, Ringo, and Burns.
Double play—Ferguson and Farrar.
Passed balls—Trott, 2.
Time—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—McLean.

Fly-Tips.

The games for today are: Chicago-New York, Detroit-Philadelphia, Cleveland-Providence, and Buffalo-Boston.

Other games yesterday: Cincinnati, 10; Baltimore, 2. Metropolitan, 6; Columbus, 1. Athletics, 13; St. Louis, 11.

As Louisville yesterday ten innings were played, the Eclipse Club scoring five in the eighth inning, while the Alleghenys scored one in the first, second, fourth, sixth, and ninth innings, and two in the tenth.

The game between the Clevelands and the Bostons which has long been in dispute has at last been settled by the authoritative statement from Umpire Bradley that the game was a drawn contest. It has hitherto been counted as a Boston victory, but this decision reduces by one the games won by Boston and lost by Cleveland, at the same time adding one postponed game for each club. This, with the result of yesterday's playing puts Boston and Providence as ties for the championship, with Cleveland and Chicago tied for second place, though Cleveland has a sensible advantage in the percentage of games won. The defeats of Boston by Buffalo and Chicago by New York, as noted in the dispatches, at such a late stage in the contest show the closeness of the struggle and add much to the interest manifested.

A JEALOUS HUSBAND'S CRIME.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A murderous assault was committed this morning about three miles south of this city on Alonzo Viers by Thaddeus Johnson with a corn-knife. Viers had been sent out to move the goods of a farmer named Rodenfels to this city, and while on his way back stopped to let his horses rest, when he was attacked. The first blow fell directly across the top of his head, chipping a large piece off the frontal bone. The second blow cut through the skull, but was so slanting that it did not seriously wound the membrane of the brain. Johnson fled, and a posse of citizens is searching the country for miles around. Viers is blindly esteemed. As a cause for the action of Johnson it is charged that he is very jealous of his wife. Viers denies that he was near the house or that he knew of the place at all.

VETERANS IN CAMP.

Third and Closing Day of the Reunion of Iowa Ex-Soldiers at Davenport—A Sham Battle.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The closing event of the three days' reunion of Iowa veterans was the sham battle which took place at the fair-grounds this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Although an admission fee of 50 cents was charged, it was estimated there were over 15,000 persons on the ground. About 500 of the veterans occupied an improvised fort above which the Confederate flag waved. Col. Robinson, of Muscatine, was in command. The Union or attacking force numbered 800, in command of Maj. Yount, of Animosa. After an hour's picket-firing, cannonading, and musketry, the Rebels raised the white flag and surrendered to the Union forces.

An incident of the mock battle, which caused many ladies to faint and which spread regret among all who knew of it, was the accident of which Peter Wiehl, of Grand Mound, Clinton County, was the victim. He was serving as gunner, and when the piece was discharged he was in front of it, being blown several yards. The ambulance corps rushed up to find Wiehl drenched in blood, his right hand and eye gone, and the face greatly mangled. It is doubted if he lives.

At a business meeting of the Eastern Iowa Veteran Association the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: General, W. S. Robertson, Muscatine; Colonel, F. C. Prescott, Cedar Rapids; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. B. Morgan, Davenport; Major, P. H. Banister, Clinton; Adjutant, J. M. Loomis, Jackson County. The General will appoint the ordnance officers, Quartermaster, and Commissary. Muscatine was chosen as the place of holding the next reunion.

The members of the Second Iowa Infantry present took steps to effect an organization with a view to holding a reunion next season. The usual resolutions were passed and the night trains bore most of the visitors to their homes.

Seventy-Second Indiana Infantry.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The reunion of the Seventy-Second Indiana Infantry at West Lebanon closed yesterday with a grand sham-battle, Battery A of Danville and a host of old soldiers participating. In the morning Gen. Carnahan, of Indianapolis, addressed the meeting.

LOVE VICTORIOUS.

Elopement of a Pittsburg Glasscutter with the Daughter of an Iron Dealer.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A romantic elopement occurred last night on the South Side, which culminated in marriage this morning. The young man in the case is a glasscutter named Fisher. The young lady is the daughter of John Phillips, of the well-known iron firm of Oliver Brothers & Phillips. The young people had been keeping company for some time without the knowledge of the young lady's parents. A day or two ago the secret leaked out and there was a scene at the Phillips mansion. The stern parents forbade their daughter having anything more to do with the young glasscutter, and compelled her to promise to give him up. But this Miss Phillips had no intention of doing. She at once set about removing her wardrobe by piecemeal to her sister's, a short distance in the country. This accomplished, she notified her lover that she was ready to fly with him to the ends of the earth. About 10 o'clock last night he called at the Phillips residence in a carriage, halting in the rear of the house. The girl was ready and so was her mother. When the latter went to the front door her daughter ran out of the back door and thence across a potato-field followed by the old lady. Youth and beauty won the race. The young lady reached the carriage considerably in advance of her pursuer, and, being helped in by her lover, the vehicle rattled away in the darkness. Pursuit was made, but the runaways succeeded in evading capture, and this morning were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, as stated. The young couple will spend the honeymoon traveling in the West.

IOWA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Closing Session Yesterday of the State Convention at Des Moines—Election of Officers and Other Proceedings.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The annual State Convention of the Christian Church of Iowa concluded its labors and adjourned today. The day was chiefly occupied in hearing discussions and acting upon the reports of the various committees.

At 11 o'clock a. m. Elder F. Walden, of De Soto, delivered a very fine address on the subject of "Perfect Equipment." It received the high compliment of being ordered printed in the *Christian Evangelist*. The convention reelected all its officers except Vice-President, for which

NEW YORK.

Various Opinions on the Annual Report of the Northern Pacific Road.

Rumor that Gould and Huntington Wish to Obtain Control of the Property.

Goods Valued at Five Thousand Dollars Seized by the Customs Authorities.

Formal Opening of the Central & South American Telegraph Company.

Pugilists Arrested and Held in Bonds to Keep the Peace—Suits for Damages.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

OPERATIONS IN WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The attack upon the Villard stocks has checked the bull market. The only question is whether Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental may not cut loose from the rest of the list. They separated from the list last year and advanced when the rest of the market declined. It is possible now to put up the list regardless of the course taken by the Villard stocks. The Northern Pacifics may not go down. There is no doubt that a bull pool has been formed in the stock, and that several large operators are identified with it. It is stated that the pool will buy 100,000 shares of Northern Pacific preferred and Oregon Transcontinental—in fact, that they have already bought a considerable block. The story that Messrs. Gould and Huntington desire to obtain control of the property, and could get control by the purchase of Transcontinental stock, requiring about $13,000,000, is believed by few, yet it is not impossible. A theory has prevailed today that there has been very heavy buying of the Northern Pacifics under cover of raids in other stocks.

Mr. Slayback has hammered Northern Pacific common. Mr. Nichols sold a large amount of preferred. The active traders have spent the most of their time in the stock, making turns on eighths, mainly on the short side. One of the larger traders is reported short over 10,000 shares Northern Pacific preferred.

A large operator said this noon: "The market looks like going lower, but conditions are unsettled. A vigorous rally in the Northern Pacifics or any unexpected turn there might send the whole list up several points. Personally I had rather be short than long; in fact, I am short of Central Pacific, Northern Pacific, and New York Central. I hear that the plan is to get prices off about 4 per cent all round. That would be about the natural thing to expect after the rise we have had; and I have no doubt that a portion at least of the present bear party would be willing to buy for a turn on a four-point drop."

A RUMOR.

There was a rumor this afternoon of financial trouble impending, but particulars have, as usual, been lacking. The idea that the Gould-Huntington party may be buying control of Oregon Transcontinental gained strength during the afternoon. A Northern Pacific man said: "I do not know whether there is anything in the story or not, but it is attracting considerable attention for a story without some foundation in fact. The volume of business is so large that nobody can keep track of what is done. For my own part, I consider such a scheme entirely feasible for Gould, Huntington, and Vanderbilt. Mr. Vanderbilt is supposed to be interested."

Certificates of Northern Pacific were delivered today, signed by Mr. Villard, dated Sept. 17, and witnessed by Mr. J. I. Decker. The movement of the market today satisfies some of the largest houses that a bear combination of unusual strength has been formed with the intention of entering upon a bear campaign to last well into the winter. They base their expectations of success upon the absence of the public, overproduction of securities, damage to winter wheat and corn, and on the belief that their financial strength is greater than that of the bull interests in the street.

OPINIONS ON THE ANNUAL REPORT.

A member of the firm of Wilcox & Baird said today: "I think the Northern Pacific report quite sufficient to account for the decline in the Villard stocks, and that it also confirms the impression that the selling was by insiders who knew what the report would be. It is rumored that the company will issue a debenture bond to provide for the floating debt, but I think they will find it difficult to dispose of such a bond, unless at a very low price. I see no reason why the general market should go down, except in sympathy with the Villard list, and as soon as these stocks get settled the market will probably resume its upward tendency, and the public will come into the market again."

Mr. Henry Clews said: "The large floating debt of the Northern Pacific shows that the road is not in a position to pay dividends. A large floating debt is always the basis of disaster, and in the style of bookkeeping adopted by corporations the floating debt would not be shown unless it was necessary. It is a sign of weakness, and when a concern like the Northern Pacific, which has uphill work in sustaining confidence, starts out on the completion of the road with such a statement, it is apt to cause apprehension on the part of stockholders. Junior mortgages must be created to provide for the sum, which will, of course, weaken their other securities. We think the bears are stronger than they were since the acquisition of Mr. Cammack. It is thought that having seen the conservative management of affairs on the other side he finds the contrast with our reckless way of doing business very marked, consequently he is on the bear side again. The decline in Villard's hurt the market by sympathy, and, whilst it has caused no great decline, has prevented what might have been a strong upward movement."

"I consider the Northern Pacific report a very poor one," said a member of the firm of F. M. Lockwood & Co. today, "and that is the general opinion of the street. The company will have to fund the floating debt of $8,000,000, and besides will need more money to complete their unfinished funnels. The street is very bearish on the Northern Pacifics. I think, though, that the market is oversold in these stocks, and I should not be surprised to see a rally."

A prominent Broadway broker said of the Northern Pacific report: "The company makes a plain, frank statement of their financial condition, from which it is clear enough that they have spent more money than they had. I think that in the construction of 1,100 miles of road it is quite probable that the estimates fell below the expenses. Indeed, this is generally the case in any similar undertaking. There are so many unforeseen contingencies that it is impossible in an enterprise of such magnitude to provide for them all. This being the case, I do not regard the debt of the Northern Pacific as a necessary evidence of bad faith or bad management. The company state that they have made provision for the payment of the money, and it will probably be met by some further issue of securities."

VITALITY OF THE BEARS.

The bewilderment caused by the operations of the bears is well expressed in the quoted opinions of a prominent operator supposed to be closely identified with the Gould interests. "We thought the bears were discouraged," said he, "but they have shown astonishing vitality in the drive at the Northern Pacific stocks. I do not understand this attack. There are plenty of rumors afloat, but nothing definit. In my opinion there is a strong bear combination, backed by a good deal of money. They have for their objective point one or two rich men in the street, and under the present circumstances these men are so heavily loaded with certain stocks that they may find it difficult to resist the bear attack. There has been some little outside buying, but this attack on the Northern Pacifics seems to have driven the public out again. There are one or two doubtful points about this market which must be settled before we can get the public to come in." The opinion of this operator fairly sums up the present situation.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENT.

[A New York dispatch received yesterday says: "The Northern Pacific annual report is generally considered unfavorable. Operating expenses are larger than was supposed. The company has accumulated a debt of $7,000,000. The arrangement by which the Oregon & Transcontinental advances this money on securities furnished by the Northern Pacific does not alter the fact that $7,000,000 come in ahead of the preferred stock, and that interest on this amount will have to be paid. Instead of having $35,000 per mile available for construction the company had $20,000 per mile, which caused a deficit of nearly $8,000,000."]

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN OPENED TO BUSINESS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The officers and Directors of the Central & South American Telegraph Company are elated over the successful opening of their lines to Brazil, connections being made with the United States via Galveston, Tex. Congratulatory telegrams were sent by President Arthur to the Emperor of Brazil, by the Chamber of Commerce to the commercial associations of Rio de Janeiro; by President James A. Scrymser, of the company, to Baron de Capanoma, Director-General of the Bureau of Telegraph, Rio de Janeiro; and by the President of the New York Coffee Exchange to the Commercial Association of Rio de Janeiro. The opening of the new line gives American merchants the advantage of direct communication with Rio de Janeiro. By the old route to Lisbon messages had to cross the Atlantic Ocean twice before delivery. The line of the company and its transactions comprises 5,610 miles of water and 567 miles of land line, and connect exclusively with 20,000 miles of wire in Mexico and Central and South America.

SMUGGLING.

SEIZURE BY CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There was a good deal of astonishment depicted on the face of a woman who gave her name as Miss E. Lorden, of Chicago, when Customs-Inspector Russ opened one of her two trunks and showed her that it was full of costly velvet, rolls of laces, and bundles of kid-gloves. Her trunks had nothing dutiable in them—she had sworn to that—and the cards must have been tacked on the wrong baggage. Calm reflection, however, reminded her that the two trunks belonged to a friend of hers, and, with their expensive contents, they went to the seizure-room, with some suspicious luggage belonging to other lady passengers of the steamer Republic. A young woman who accompanied Miss Lorden was conducted to the seizure-room and there examined by Mrs. Jennie Ferris, of the customs service. Underneath the young woman's dress Mrs. Ferris found a robe of expensive material heavily trimmed with point lace and other costly adornments. It was seized. In one of the trunks seized today some cheap flaxnel petticoats were found elaborately trimmed with Oriental colored lace, which is very expensive in this market. On dresses that had been worn were dozens of yards of superfluous costly lace trimmings, some of which was basted on the inside of the skirts. A lady's bustle was covered with cheap lace fringe, underneath which Mrs. Ferris found a large quantity of rich point-lace. The appraised value of the seized goods is about $5,000. Mrs. Ferris says that a larger number of dressmakers have made trips to Europe this year than ever before.

[The Chicago directory states that Miss Ellen Lorden, dressmaker, resides at No. 1,409 Michigan avenue.]

THEATRE ARRESTS.

AN ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Mr. Maurice Untermyer visited the Police Central Office late tonight in quest of a Police Justice to take bail for two young men who he claimed had been illegally arrested in the lobby of the Union Square Theatre and taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House. He was accompanied by Dr. Little, of Plattsburg, who also stated that the arrest was an outrage of the most flagrant type. He refused to give the names of his friends who had been arrested, but said that one of them was the son of a well-known State Senator. At the station-house one of the young men gave the name of John J. Lewis, 20 years of age, a salesman, and residence No. 213 West Thirteenth street. The other refused to give his name. The charge against them was that they had created a disturbance in the lobby of the theatre and were drunk and profane. Some interesting developments are expected to be disclosed at the trial in court tomorrow morning. It was said that the young man who refused to give his name was the son of Senator Smith M. Weed, R. A. Weed, and the one who gave the name of Lewis was young J. J. McKiliop, the son of a well-known dry-goods merchant by that name.

FOUND.

REAPPEARANCE OF MRS. MORTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morton, the wealthy Brooklyn lady who disappeared a week ago, was today restored to her home under circumstances fully as mysterious as those that attended her departure. Mrs. Morton is the wife of Capt. Morton, the well-known commander of the Pacific Mail Company's steamer Colon, who sailed for Aspinwall the 11th inst. No further trace of the missing woman was found until this morning, when Capt. McKay, of the Fourth Precinct of Jersey City, learned that a Brooklyn lady answering the description given of Mrs. Morton was visiting a Mrs. Davis, a widow living on Jackson avenue, near Oak street. He watched the house and saw Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Davis leave the house and go down-town. He reported what he had seen, and Chief-of-Police Murphy called on Mrs. Davis and had an interview with Mrs. Morton. She did not appear to be at all disturbed when told of the anxiety she had caused her friends, and said carelessly that she had spent the time since Saturday in shopping. She declined to say how much money she had left out of the $8,000. The Chief noticed that the only jewelry she wore was a gold brooch and one diamond ring. She made no objection to going home, and a carriage was at once called and she was taken in charge of an officer to Brooklyn.

GOTHAM ITEMS.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Jack Dempsey and Jack Boylan, pugilists, who were arrested when about to engage in a boxing-match, were arraigned in court yesterday under a section of the penal code, and were held in $1,000 each to keep the peace for one year. In default of bail both were locked up.

A medical student named Joseph W. Pilkington, hailing from Sedalia, Mo., died yesterday at his boarding-house, No. 336 Second avenue, from an overdose of morphine, which he had taken while suffering from malaria. He had been for two years a student at Bellevue Medical College. It is supposed that he took four or five grains of the narcotic. He died shortly after noon.

A suit has been commenced in the Supreme Court by Lester E. Slosson, brother of the well-known billiard player, against the Long Island Railroad Company to recover $50,000 damages for injuries received in a collision on that road the 11th inst. Mrs. Mary McGough has received a verdict in the Kings County Supreme Court of $5,000 damages for the loss of her husband, who was killed on the Long Island Railroad in March, 1879. The company appealed to the general term, which has just given a decision affirming the verdict of the lower court.

G. W. Ditchott, real-estate agent of No. 2 Chambers street, advertised for a loan of $16,000 on New York property. He received a postal card to the effect that if he would call at No. 34 East Twelfth street an arrangement might be made with H. E. Davis. Mr. Ditchott met Davis there, and he said that he was the son of Judge Noah Davis, and that he represented an English syndicate who had money to lend on American property. Mr. Ditchott gave the man $50 to pay expenses of searching titles, but discovered shortly after that he was an impostor as far as representation went. When arrested yesterday he gave his name as H. E. Davies, lawyer, No. 235 Broadway. In his pockets were specimen drafts such are displayed by confidence men, and papers indicating that he has passed as William Davis, and that that is his right name.

A COLD SNAP,

But Dispatches Received After Midnight All Say "No Frost!"

Nebraska Saved from Frost Thursday Night by the Prevalence of High Winds.

Dakota Visited by a Terrific Rain and Wind Storm—Damage to Wheat Feared.

Frost in Iowa Is Doing a Great Deal of Injury to the Corn Crop of That State.

Corn in Wisconsin Practically a Total Loss—The Yield of Spring Wheat Large.

THE WEATHER.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—Cloudy and cool. No frost up to midnight.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 22—12:20 a. m.—At midnight tonight it is rainy. The thermometer is 48 degrees. No signs of a frost.

QUINCY, ILL.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 22—1:33 a. m.—The weather is cool and chilly. Rain set in about midnight.

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 22—12:15 a. m.—A light rain is falling. The weather is cold. No frost tonight.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 22—12:30 a. m.—Heavy cold rain in this section last night and today. The air is raw and chilly, with lowering temperature. Clear and cold tonight, with indications of frost. No harm done by frosts thus far in this section.

KEOKUK, IA.

KEOKUK, Ia., Sept. 22—12:03 a. m.—It was cold enough at midnight for frost, but the sky is overcast with clouds.

DES MOINES, IA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 22—1:30 a. m.—No signs of frost. A slight rain is falling at this hour.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 22—1:36 a. m.—[Special.]—Sergt. Conrad, of the signal service, is of the opinion there will be no frost here tonight because of the clouds and the wind. The temperature is 46 degrees at 1 o'clock.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 21.—No frost here tonight, and it is expected none will fall tonight, as at this writing it is quite cloudy but cool. The equinoctial storm is now holding sway. The last frosts did no material damage, but the first frost about three weeks ago proved more disastrous than at first supposed, it being now known that more than one-half of the corn crop was ruined at that time.

CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 21.—The signal officer on duty tonight thinks frost improbable in the Lake region tonight. The cold wave did not set in as early as expected. Frost is possible tomorrow night, but unlikely on account of the high winds accompanying the cold wave.

CINCINNATI, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—There is no possibility of a frost here tonight without a sudden and violent change in temperature. The thermometer at midnight is 62. The sky is overcast with thin clouds. Wind light.

THE NORTHWEST.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 22—12:35 a. m.—Reports from the Northwest show no indication of frost in Dakota. The night is clear, the thermometer ranging from 43 to 55 degrees. All crops are already harvested in Dakota, and but little corn is grown in Minnesota. That was so badly damaged by the last frost that it cannot be further harmed. No reports of frost from any place in the Northwest.

BISMARCK, Dak., Sept. 22—12:35 a. m.—The cold wave and the exceedingly high wind of the last three days have done but little damage in this vicinity. The wind is so high there was no frost, and little damage would have been done in the event of frost, as but little corn is grown in this region.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 21.—At this hour, 10 p. m., there are no indications of frost. The weather is cloudy and wet. There is a light fog. The thermometer stands at 58.

LINCOLN, NEB.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 22.—At midnight the temperature is 52. There is no danger of frost tonight unless the weather changes.

DETROIT, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 21.—The predicted frost is a good ways from putting in an appearance in this region up to midnight. We had instead a warm rain in the early part of the evening.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 21—Midnight.—At this hour there is no indication of frost. The temperature, though cool, is yet several degrees above the frost line, and the probabilities are that this section will escape a visitation.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 22—1 a. m.—No signs of frost here tonight. The indications are favorable for a warm rain.

OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 22—1:40 a. m.—It was rainy and cold all day in this vicinity. It is warmer tonight. No frost in this vicinity at midnight, and probably will not be anywhere in Nebraska. No frost last night. No damage has been done in this State by frost, as there has been no damaging frost.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—1 a. m.—Indications: For the South Atlantic States generally fair weather, northerly to easterly winds, slight changes in temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Western Gulf States, fair werther, northerly winds, becoming variable, stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, light local rains and partly cloudy weather, light variable winds, nearly stationary temperature, stationary or higher barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, local rains, generally cooler, partly cloudy weather, winds mostly from north to west, higher barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains and generally cooler, partly cloudy weather, variable winds, generally higher barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, local rains, followed by clearing winds, shifting to north and west in the Mississippi Valley, higher barometer, and in southern portions stationary or slight rise in temperature.

For the Pacific Coast region, generally fair weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Marquette, Escanaba, Milwaukee, Section 1, Grand Haven, Section 3, Mackinaw, Alpena, Port Huron, Detroit, and Section 4.

Bulletin—The disturbance which was central near St. Paul yesterday morning has moved southward and is now central in the Lower Missouri Valley. Partly cloudy weather and local rains have prevailed in all districts of Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri Valleys, and in the Lake region, with generally cooler weather and frost in the western portion of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, and Dakota. The temperature has remained about stationary in the South Atlantic States, with northeasterly winds. Local rains are indicated for the Lake regions and the Northwest Saturday, followed by clearing weather in the Upper Lake region and northwest winds Sunday, with slight changes in temperature. For Colorado fair weather, slight rise in temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 7:35 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Bismarck	55	50	N.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Buffalo	77	65	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	69	59	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	51	49	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chicago	63	59	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	64	62	N.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	60	54	S.W.	Fresh	.01	H. rain
Deadwood	60	50	N.E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Huron, Dak	47	44	N.	Brisk	.32	L'rain
Denver	58	50	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	62	47	N.	Fresh	.4	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	60	58	N.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Escanaba	68	60	N.	Fresh	.10	L'rain
Ft. Assiniboine	55	48	N.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Fort Buford	51	47	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	52	49	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	56	54	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	60	54	S.	Fresh	.4	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	57	48	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Leavenworth	69	66	N.W.	Fresh	.26	Fair.
Louisville	69	...	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Memphis	68	60	S.W.	Light	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	66	64	S.E.	Light	0	Clear.
Nashville	70	62	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.
North Platte	56	50	N.W.	High	.02	L'rain
Omaha	57	48	N.	Light	.27	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	64	58	N.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	68	61	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	57	51	S.E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Toledo	61	62	N.	Light	.06	Cl'dy.
Toronto	62	60	N.W.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Vicksburg	77	65	...	...	0	Fair.
Yankton	48	51	N.	Fresh	.65	Cl'dy.
Macon	69	58	...	Light	.03	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake	75	50	N.W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Rn	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather
6:39 a. m.	29.836	53.0	86	S.W.	6	.05	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	29.846	66.8	63	S.W.	5	.....	Fair.
2:18 p. m.	29.873	61.5	50	S.W.	3	.....	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	29.936	56.5	63	N.E.	3	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.970	58.0	67	N.E.	0	.....	Clear.

NEBRASKA.

NO FROST.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Brisk winds in all parts of the State last night prevented the forming of the frost of which the Signal Service sent a special warning last evening. The temperature has been extremely low, but rains today followed by a promise of warmer weather will give backward corn a chance for its life.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

DAKOTA.

JAMESTOWN, D. T., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A rain last night, accompanied by a terrific wind-storm, puts a stop to further thrashing for a time. Probably one-half the grain is now thrashed. The yield is not up to last report. The rain seems to be general, covering the larger part of North Dakota, and will delay the thrashing and possibly cause considerable loss.

IOWA.

CLAYTON COUNTY.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The frosts that have fallen upon this portion of Iowa during the last two weeks have been more severe than any for fifteen years. As near as we can learn from reliable sources about half of the corn in Northern Iowa is killed. For the last week the weather has been warm and favorable. If this weather continues, the part that is uninjured will be of fine quality. All other crops are abundant; particularly is this so of potatoes. The farmers have much to be thankful for in this section—in abundant crops and escaping damaging storms in this season of storms.

WISCONSIN.

THE STATE AT LARGE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The cold frosty weather in this State, with which last week closed, gave way to a higher temperature this week, with pleasant weather—though heavy rains have marked the last twenty-four hours.

From the northern part of the State reports of a discouraging nature have been received during the week concerning the results of the thrashing of spring wheat. Good reports are at hand from other parts of the State, however, and the total spring-wheat yield of the State will be about as heretofore stated in these dispatches. In connection with this report of the spring-wheat yield in Wisconsin THE TRIBUNE correspondent is in receipt tonight of special reports from trustworthy sources in all parts of the spring-wheat States, which indicate that the total yield for the country will be at least 15,000,000 bushels larger than last year. The movement of spring wheat at this point does not yet correspond with the admittedly large yield, and it is very evident that the farmers of the State and of the Northwest generally are in no hurry to bring their grain to market. Of the new crop received, a very fair proportion has been of the higher grade of hard and No. 1.

The supplies of corn at the markets of the State have continued very good during the week, though showing some signs of falling off toward the close. Free shipments have readily absorbed receipts. The injury to the crop in this State by the frosts proves to be fully as great as reported in these dispatches last week, being practically the total destruction of the crop. This fact affects the delivery of small grains, and will continue to do so during the fall, as farmers will not be disposed to sell at low prices, and this state of affairs will stimulate the feeding of oats and inferior grades of barley.

Oats have not come in freely this week, and this fact is still ascribed to the alleged easy inspection at Chicago compared with the Milwaukee inspection. So far all receipts have been absorbed readily. The damage to the corn-crop will lead to a much larger home consumption of oats, and, consequently, a lighter movement to market than had been expected. The same will be true, to some extent, of barley, as the lower grades will be used freely for feeding purposes. Still, the receipts of barley for the week have improved somewhat, and seem to be growing better slowly, though not yet large enough to insure a really active trade. The stock in store in Milwaukee includes very little new barley, being mostly old extra No. 3.

Rye is not yet moving with any freedom, and farmers do not seem to be disposed to part with it at ruling prices.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The severe drouth in this section was broken last night by a copious rain, which has greatly benefited pastures and the growth of winter wheat, as well as placing the land in a fit condition for fall plowing. The acreage of winter wheat in this locality will be much smaller this season than last, owing to the farmers feeling discouraged over the partial failure of the crop this year and the difficulties encountered in preparing land for seeding on account of the recent drouth.

ILLINOIS.

LOGAN COUNTY.

LINCOLN, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—We have had no frost in the last week, but the weather has been warm and pleasant. Corn is maturing rapidly, and in two more weeks of such weather 90 per cent of the corn will be beyond the reach of frost. A nice shower fell here Thursday morning. A large acreage of fall wheat is being sown. The rains of the last two or three weeks have caused the ground to be in excellent condition for seeding.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Careful inquiries as to the condition of the corn crop in Montgomery County show that remarkable progress has been made in ripening within the last fortnight. The late frosts did no damage in this section of the country, and most corn is now too far advanced for frost to hurt it. Wheat-sowing is progressing very slowly, owing to the need of rain to put the ground in good condition.

CUMBERLAND, CLAY, AND EFFINGHAM.

TOLEDO, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Cumberland County will yield just a little over a half crop of corn, and these estimates will apply, from very careful examinations, to Clay, Effingham, and a part of Jasper Counties. The grand prospect of six weeks ago was cut off by a severe continuous drouth ever since. The hay crop over this section was very good. Wheat yields about ten bushels. The oat yield does not exceed two-thirds of a crop. Potatoes a fair crop. The apple crop is good, and it is bringing good prices. The financial outlook is quite encouraging.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY.

TOLONO, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There was another slight frost last night, but with the exception of a few fields on slough land, mostly in Philo and Sidney Townships, the entire corn crop in the southern part of Champaign County has so far escaped uninjured. Two weeks ago it was estimated that three weeks more of hot weather would place the bulk of the crop beyond danger from frost; yet the large, stalky varieties grown from Kansas, Nebraska, and other foreign seed appear no nearer maturity than they did a fortnight ago, and will require several weeks more of good weather to ripen up in fair condition. Corn grown from native seed is generally well matured and beyond danger of serious harm from frost. Seeding for winter wheat is being pushed forward vigorously, but satisfactory progress will not be made until there is more rain, as the ground is still very dry and hard to work. Winter apples are about half a crop and are being shipped to Chicago in considerable quantities.

COLES COUNTY.

MATTOON, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There has been no change in the crop prospects during the last week. There has been no rain and no frost. The corn is very nearly out of the way of the frost. Farmers are becoming a little restless about wheat-sowing. Perhaps half of the intended crop is sown. In many instances the ground is not yet plowed, and cannot be until heavy rains fall. Those who have their ground broken are sowing in the dust.

LA SALLE COUNTY.

STREATOR, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The long drouth was broken by copious showers in this region during the last week. The rainfall of last night was followed by cold weather, almost amounting to another frost. A consensus of opinion obtained by conversation with many intelligent farmers indicates that the damage done to the corn crop by the frost of last week will amount to a loss of 30 or 40 per cent in this part of the county. There is much complaint about the seed obtained from Nebraska and Kansas, which led to false expectations by its rank and lusty growth of stalk, but which, some say, will not ear if the weather continues fine until Christmas. Those who planted home corn have much better prospects.

WOODFORD COUNTY.

EL PASO, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Weather at present soft and balmy. Much corn still maturing and very late. The frosts the 8th and 9th created much greater damage than at first supposed, the result having shown itself markedly within the last week. Crops in this locality, excepting hay, may be put down as very light for 1883.

HENRY COUNTY.

HENRY, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The fine rains the last few days have added greatly to the comfort of man and beast. The pastures are starting up, and the ground is in order for fall plowing and seeding. The weather continues very mild, and is rapidly perfecting the corn.

PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Ill. Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A polar wave last night was succeeded by frost this morning. Tonight the weather is cold and inclined to be stormy. Enough rain has fallen the last week to enable farmers to commence fall plowing, which is greatly behind.

POLITICAL.

Senator Harrison Greeted by a Large Audience at Des Moines—Massachusetts—New York.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21.—Senator Harrison, of Indiana, addressed an immense meeting here tonight in the largest hall in the city, which was not able to hold half the people who wanted to hear him. He spoke on National issues, and chiefly in reply to the late speeches of McDonald and Hendricks in this State. He has had an unusually enthusiastic welcome here, publicly and privately, and his room at the hotel was thronged with visitors all the evening. He makes his closing speech in the State at Chariton tomorrow night.

JUDGE KINNE HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS—A CHICAGO SPEAKER ON THE STUMP.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Judge L. G. Kinne, Democratic candidate for Governor, having missed his appointment at What Cheer by a delayed train, spent today in Des Moines. He is apparently in robust health, and the number of his speeches during the present campaign is now running into the seventies. Mr. Kinne gives a very roseate picture of his political prospects, expressing the belief that he will be elected by a fair majority. He was the proud bearer of an enormous bouquet presented to him by the ladies after the joint discussion at Osceola yesterday.

C. S. Cameron, of Chicago, will enter the Iowa campaign for several speeches, as follows—if them being in the evening except the meeting at Charles City, which will occur in the afternoon: Algona, Monday, Sept. 24; Charles City, Tuesday, Sept. 25; Osage, Tuesday, Sept. 25; Cresco, Wednesday, Sept. 26; Decorah, Thursday, Sept. 27; Waukon, Friday, Sept. 28; McGregor, Saturday, Sept. 29.

LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Republican County Convention, held today, was large and harmonious. W. G. Jarvis and Howard Johnson were nominated for Representatives.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE OLD TICKET.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The control of the Buffalo Convention and the next Democratic State Committee being fully assured to the followers of Gov. Cleveland and Chairman Manning, the composition of the State ticket is the subject which now attracts the most attention among Democratic politicians. Although many names have been discussed in connection with the various places, it would not be surprising if the contest for nominations proved a pretty tame affair after all. Talk about the old ticket has fallen off decidedly in earnestness during the last few days, because no one but the most sanguine friends of the gentlemen who ran in 1880 has any idea that they will be renominated. Mr. William Purcell and Mr. Roswell A. Parmenter, for Secretary of State, are the only ones who have made a canvass. The efforts of the former will certainly prove futile, and while the latter may develop more strength, his chances are not materially better.

BUTLER DELEGATES CHOSEN.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—There were Democratic caucuses tonight. In the Twenty-second Ward the caucus broke up in a free fight, and in the Third Ward there was a bolt. All the delegates elected are for Butler.

LIEUT. BETTINI.

REMINISCENCE OF A NOTED DUELIST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Signor Carlo Pavia, cashier of the Italian-American Bank in Centre street, received a private communication from Paris today containing details regarding Lieut. Bettini, the Italian officer who recently challenged Henri Rochefort to fight a duel. Lieut. Bettini was the hero of a suicide sensation in this city last summer. He came to this country early in the spring armed with a number of letters of introduction which paved his way into good society. With a party of New Yorkers he went down to Fort Monroe, Va., and there called attention to himself by his apparently devoted attachment for Miss Ayer, the daughter of the deceased patent-medicine man. Upon their return to New York City Bettini continued to visit her very frequently, and one day after being given to understand that his suit was not favored attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. About a month later Bettini started for Paris.

Mr. Pavia's informant states that Bettini's action in challenging Rochefort for having insulted King Humbert in his paper, the *Intransigeant*, is greatly condemned in Italy as well as in France, for by visiting Rochefort in person the young man violated the code duello, which requires such little matters to be brought to a head by the seconds, and not the principals. The Italian newspapers go further and blame Bettini for not having boxed Rochefort's ears while he was in his presence.

FEARS OF AN APACHE WAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Army officers here have some apprehensions as to the intentions of the Apaches in Arizona, as it is reported that they have sent their squaws and papooses to the mountains. This is said to be a pretty certain indication of an intention to go upon the war-path.

THE TENNESSEE.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 21.—The United States steamer Tennessee, which ran aground yesterday, is reported leaking. Carpenters have been sent from the navy-yard. She will be brought to the yard as quickly as possible.

INDUSTRIAL.

Testimony of F. B. Thurber and Prof. Gregory Before the Senate Labor Committee.

Mr. Thurber Makes a Statement Which Brings Several Senators to Their Feet.

Analysis of the Recent Convention of the Knights of Labor at Cincinnati.

Alleged Combination of Socialists, Communists, and Free-Traders to Secure Control of the Order.

SENATE INQUIRY.

TESTIMONY OF F. B. THURBER ON MONOPOLIES, WATERED STOCKS, AND POOLING.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The Senate Sub-Committee on Labor and Education had before them as a witness today F. B. Thurber, leader of the Anti-Monopoly League. The witness believed that the unsatisfactory state of the relations existing between labor and capital which prevailed to a considerable extent in this country was due to the enormous changes consequent upon the discovery and utilization of steam and electricity, which within a comparatively few years had revolutionized all departments of production and commerce and to a great extent the affairs of society in general. Within the last fifty years new forces had arisen for which the laws were entirely inadequate, and these had been allowed to be monopolized by a few. With these forces had come tremendous development of machinery and corporate organization, all of which had conferred great benefits upon humanity as a whole, but development had taken place without proper regulation, and a crop of attending evils had sprung up in consequence.

Mr. Thurber did not attribute all ills of society to the effects of this kind of monopoly. There were many causes—as land monopoly, currency monopoly, transportation monopoly, tariff monopoly, taxation, intemperance, combination-in-trade monopoly, and ignorance—which have a bearing upon the problem. In regard to the carrying-trade of the world, the highways on land could be monopolized, while on the sea the exactions of carriers could be held in check by competition.

The majority of our law-makers were interested, directly or indirectly, in corporate enterprises, and statutes were enacted in that interest. The witness also spoke of the use of money in influencing legislation in favor of corporations, and said that so powerful was the influence they possessed that the offenders could not be punished. The State, if it had constructed railroads, would not have watered stocks, discriminated against persons and places, corrupted elections, debauched courts, and created enormous wealth for a few at the expense of the many.

The practice of stock-watering was forcibly illustrated in the case of the New York Central Railroad. In 1867-'68 the stock of the road was watered to the extent of $47,000,000. Rates of transportation had been imposed which had yielded regularly 8 per cent dividend upon the watered stock, amounting each year to $3,760,000, and these dividends in fourteen years with interest amounted to about $53,000,000.

Pooling, Mr. Thurber thought, was not an unmixed evil, for it did insure a certain degree of stability and uniformity, but pooling, when there was no power above the pool to decide what was a reasonable charge, was apt to be arbitrary and exacting.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Mr. Thurber said that one of the greatest difficulties with which reformers had to deal were new Representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures in the pay of railroads and other corporations. In the last Congress, Thurber asserted, there were 264 lawyers, the majority of whom were retained by corporations, or were directly or indirectly influenced by others in legislation in the interest of corporations.

Senator Call thought the witness was wrong in his statement

The Tribune.

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PARIS, France—American Exchange, 35 Boulevard des Capucines.
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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Madison-Square Theatre Company in "Remorse." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, near Washington. Louis Aldrich and Charles T. Parsloe in "My Partner." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Edouin and Sanger's "Snarks" in "A Bunch of Keys." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe-st., near cor. Dearborn. Kiraify Brothers in "Enchantment." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, near Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music.
Halsted street, near Madison. Miss Maud Granger and Lewis Morrison in "Her Second Love." Afternoon and evening.

Greater's Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines-st. near Madison. Variety Entertainment.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum.
Clark street, near Madison. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Exposition Building.
Lake-Front, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Exposition. Open day and evening.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1883.

GLADSTONE is again in London.

CLOUDY and colder weather today.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR congratulated Dom Pedro.

AT Milwaukee the National Liberal League is in session.

JUDGE GRESHAM has started out among the post-offices.

THERE is in the Treasury to the credit of the Patent-Office the sum of $2,500,000.

TEN thousand weavers are united in the long strike now going on in Lancashire, England.

THE Chicago Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is in session at the Maxwell Street Church.

SECRETARY FOLGER is considering the Resing judgment. He says he is thinking of what Michaelis offered.

IT is asserted by the Parisian editors that Premier Ferry has asked for English mediation in the Chinese difficulty.

PASSAIC, an American-born racer, now owned by an English Lord, won a sweepstakes at Manchester yesterday.

RICHARD WHARELLEN, a young traveling salesman of St. Louis, shot and killed himself in a variety theatre of that city Thursday night.

THERE are rumors afloat that the Lake Shore Road intends to abandon its present depot on Van Buren street and seek new quarters at Polk.

O'DONNELL is astonished that the Irish do not come forward with a fund for his defense. He already expresses himself with much bitterness.

ROBERT BRUCE, *alias* Harry Curtis, accused of the murder of Anthony Connolly, and tried by a jury in the Criminal Court, was yesterday acquitted.

ONE HUNDRED convicts in the Connecticut State Prison were accidentally poisoned at Weathersfield, Conn. Something was wrong with their *pate de foie gras*.

MRS. ELLEN LORDEN, of Chicago, on arriving at New York from Europe yesterday, was accused of smuggling, and a seizure of $5,600 worth of goods followed.

ATTENTION is drawn toward the estimates of the Russian authorities for their army expenses the coming year. The amount is 7,000,000 rubles in excess of that required in 1883.

A SALE of fine English cattle took place at the Stock-Yards yesterday. The attendance of buyers was small and the prices obtained were far below the expectations of the importers.

ONE of the leaky vessels of the so-called United States navy, the Tennessee, is leaking more than the law allows. There was much excitement among the carpenters at the Portsmouth yard yesterday.

DISSATISFACTION, following the annual report of the Northern Pacific Railway, has been evinced in the ready offerings of the stock which have marked the transactions of the various stock exchanges.

FINANCIERS at Montreal are much disquieted by the evident attempts of interested parties to make the situation there more serious than it really is. Dispatches from New York and London reflect the efforts of these sensation-mongers.

YESTERDAY the war with the millers at Minneapolis began. An agent, who was taken to be the emissary of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, appeared at the market in that city and bid millers' prices and transit for wheat, thus offering the freightage in addition to the price that millers could afford to pay. He denied the allegation that he was buying for the road, but blushed affirmatively at the soft impeachment that she had a barrel of money—which, indeed, seemed to be a fact.

NO LITTLE discussion has been aroused by recent comments made in Washington on the needs of the Chicago Post-Office. The refutation of many current statements on this score may be found in an interview with Assistant-Postmaster Squiers in our city columns.

AT San Francisco, the meeting of railway magnates has resulted in the formation of a pool of all the Southern roads west of the Missouri River. The Northern Pacific is understood to stand out at present, although that corporation is expected to come in when the terms suit.

ALTHOUGH upward of a million bushels of grain will be taken out of Chicago by lake as the result of yesterday's charters, carriers were forced to come down in their rates and face the gales of the autumnal equinox with far less money in their pockets than they had hoped to secure for their risks and tolls.

KAISER WILHELM, surrounded by the Kings of Spain, Saxony, and Servia, the future King of Great Britain, and scores of royal Dukes, great satraps, and small Princes, yesterday reviewed the Eleventh Corps of the German army near Frankfort-on-the-Main. A state dinner followed. The opera of "Carmen" was performed to a royal audience in the evening.

PASSENGER-FARES to Louisville are now only a dollar, according to yesterday's announcement. The desire of the roads is to get full fare to points as far south as possible, and still keep the through rate down. The rebate system is thus brought into play. Passengers pay $4 or $5 for a ticket and get back all but a dollar on their appearance in the flesh at the ticket-office at Louisville.

LORD-CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE leaves Buffalo, N. Y., at 9 o'clock this morning. Elaborate preparations have been made to receive him in Chicago tonight. His party will occupy apartments at the Grand Pacific. Judge Drummond will preside at a banquet to be given in the Grand Pacific Hotel Tuesday evening. Wednesday evening the distinguished jurist will be banqueted at the Leland Hotel by Emery A. Storrs. The bench and bar of the whole Northwest evince the liveliest interest in the visit of the Lord Chief Justice.

DUN'S weekly report of trade is very satisfactory. The diminution in the total showings of the clearing-houses is referred to as misleading in that it gages rather the extent of speculation than the volume of legitimate business. At the chief jobbing-centres a large and rapid absorption of goods is noticed, money is plenty, and collections are exceptionally easy. Even the dry-goods men are again in good spirits. The number of failures of the week, however, it remains to say, was large, the figure being nearly 200 for the United States and Canada.

TREASURER WYMAN was in Chicago yesterday, and the bankers laid before him the needs of the city as a money-centre. He carries back to the United States Treasury a better understanding of the disadvantages under which the Northwest labors through undue attention to the desires of the New York financiers and forgetfulness of the influence which so large and industrious a community as this wields over the general welfare. Chicago should have a Sub-Treasury in fact as well as name, and the Government of the United States owes it to the people of the Northern Mississippi Valley to allow them to transact their monetary business, so far as possible, within their own borders.

THE attention of agriculturists and readers in general is called to a comprehensive article printed elsewhere on the Illinois State Fair. The fair opens at Chicago, in the grounds near Garfield Park on the western limits of our city, next Monday. The advantages secured to this exhibition through its location at Chicago make the event one of National as well as State interest and importance. Chicago has a special welcome for the coming great assemblage of producers who have made Illinois the garden of the world.

FROSTS AND CORN.

Two weeks ago this morning THE TRIBUNE published the news of frost at numerous points in the great corn belt. The corn markets of the world, and especially that in Chicago, have been excited ever since that date. The last fortnight has been marked by a succession of frost waves, and the result was great unsteadiness in prices owing to conflicting views in reference to the damage sustained by the corn crop. The excitement was intensified yesterday by the posting on Change of a prediction by the Weather Bureau that there will be another frost today extending as far south as Tennessee. Even then, however, there were wide differences of opinion, many people refusing to believe that the frost would be any other than what they call "a white one," and others alleging that the prediction was either unauthorized or of little value.

The best information that can be procured on the subject is to the effect that a great deal of corn is yet unmatured, and in imminent danger from frost. The area of corn culture is well known to be determined by the thermal lines for the summer season, and the corn belt is limited to the northward by the line on which the summer temperature ceases to be high enough to mature the crop. It is notorious that the last few months have been unusually cool over the greater part of the corn area; it has averaged probably ten to twelve degrees below the summer mean. The inference is irresistible that it has not been warm enough to mature the crop, except in the most favorable situations, and that a frost at or before the autumnal equinox must find vast quantities of corn in the soft stage where the cells burst by the expansion of the contained moisture in the act of freezing, leaving the plant dead to all intents and purposes.

Two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE estimated roughly that about 1,400,000,000 bushels of corn might be regarded as assured on the current crop, and that every week that destructive frosts should hold off would add 150,000,000 bushels to that aggregate. There is no good reason now to vary that estimate beyond the change involved in the remark that the frosts which have occurred since then did not visit the whole area of then unmatured corn. It is safe to say that at least one week's quota has been added during the last fortnight, and that not much more of really merchantable corn will swell the total beyond this date. But there still remains a large quantity of the unmatured article which is available for feeding purposes. Indeed, the latter will need to be used up speedily in order to prevent it from spoiling, and the result may be a positive pressure of material that will take the place of good corn to a considerable extent. We may note also that the early frosts, falling upon corn already matured, cured it speedily; and there may thus be an unusually liberal movement of sound corn upon the world's markets this fall. Probably it is this anticipation which has made such free sellers in the speculative markets as to crowd down prices at intervals recently in spite of the sharp demand by those who believe that the corn crop has been injured by frosts.

THE LOUISVILLE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

The most important topic for discussion that can engage the attention of the National Educational Convention at Louisville is the removal of illiteracy in the South, or at least a reduction of its startling percentage, and we are glad to see that the convention recognizes its importance and is prepared to meet the question, notwithstanding the opposition to it on the part of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and its preposterous argument that Federal help to the educational funds of the States will place the South in the attitude of a pauper and "chill the educational spirit." How thoroughly benumbed the educational spirit is already in the South is shown by the census figures, which give the percentages of illiteracy in twelve States as follows:

Alabama	42.5	Mississippi	41.9
Arkansas	28.8	North Carolina	38.8
Florida	36.0	South Carolina	48.2
Georgia	43.8	Tennessee	27.1
Kentucky	22.7	Texas	24.1
Louisiana	45.8	Virginia	34.0

As stated by Dr. CURRY, 30 per cent of the white people and 70 per cent of the blacks in the South are illiterate. Looking at the matter from a political point of view, there are 1,350,000 illiterate voters in the South, and of these Kentucky, whose percentage of illiteracy is the smallest in the above table, furnishes 43,000 white and 55,000 colored. In Louisiana, whose percentage is the largest but one, the situation is well nigh discouraging, and it adds to the despair of the outlook that all the schools of the State have been closed until next April, owing to Democratic opposition to common-school education. The General Assembly of 1882 reduced the appropriation, which has never been less than $800,000, to $107,000, and the most of this was unconstitutionally appropriated for the benefit of three universities, one at Baton Rouge and two in New Orleans. The Superintendent of schools enjoined the payment, but was nonsuited, the Supreme Court holding that he had no right to protect the interests of the public schools, as he expresses it in a letter, "even though he did it at his own personal expense." The result is the closing of the schools for want of money and the consequent increase of the burden of ignorance.

The text for the discussion was given to the convention by the Hon. Albert S. Willis, in the form of a resolution which indorses the adoption of any measure by Congress which shall make an appropriation for each of the States on the basis of illiteracy for a term of years and afterwards on the basis of school population, which appropriations shall be given to the State authorities to be appropriated under the State laws, the only proviso being that an amount shall be expended equal to the appropriation, which is a safeguard against any diversion of the money from its original purpose. The Blair bill, which was introduced in the last Congress, substantially fills the stipulations of this resolution. It provides for the appropriation of $15,000,000 among the several States and Territories during the first year of a period of ten, the amount being reduced a million dollars each year thereafter, which would aggregate $105,000,000, this amount to be divided in proportion to illiteracy and to be distributed by the concurrent action of the Secretary of the Interior and a Commissioner to be appointed by each State and Territory. The most that the convention can do is to recommend the passage of some such bill as this or to frame a bill itself embodying provisions which will extend Federal help to the States for the object of removing illiteracy. Such action will have great weight in Congress and will go far toward securing the passage of the measure.

This being done, the State Legislatures themselves should frame their educational systems to meet the new plan, and by compulsory-education acts force children to go to school. Unless some way is found to overcome the prejudice against education which exists in many parts of the South, the appropriation, while it may increase educational facilities, will not remove the burdens of illiteracy. What the South needs is money and compulsory education. The States and the Federal Government must work hand in hand, and there is little doubt that when the time comes they will be ready to receive and apply the fund. There will be no opposition in the North, though the larger part of the money will go to the South, but already, so far as there has been any expression of sentiment, Louisiana, South Carolina, North Carolina, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky have shown themselves in favor of the appropriation. The single dissentient voice in Kentucky has been that of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and that it has been hostile may be easily credited to those emotional impulses to which Mr. Watterson is subject, as he has himself publicly acknowledged. Upon sober second thought he will withdraw his opposition, especially when he finds that he is the only one in the South who has any dread of the pauperizing effects of the proposed legislation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PROHIBITIONISTS.

The one political mission of the Prohibitionists is apparently to cut into the Republican party at every point. They have started in at their usual work in Massachusetts, where they have held a regular State Convention and nominated a regular State ticket. The prohibition vote in Massachusetts last year was only a little more than 2,000, but it has been considerably more than 10,000 in former years, and the condemnation of Mr. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Governor, because he is in favor of a license-law indicates a purpose to work up a special defection this year. It was only a few days ago that Wendell Phillips, in a public letter renewing his attachment to Butler's political fortunes, said that he would support a prohibition ticket if his past experience had not satisfied him of the utter impracticability of that movement in politics, and at the same time, and for the same reason, he abandoned a number of other "isms" to which he is inclined. This course is much more honest than that pursued by the men who keep up the Prohibition party, which cannot possibly exert any other practical influence over the campaign than that of drawing off Republican votes for Butler's benefit.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Robinson, the Republican candidate, is a temperance man in the conservative and best sense of the word. The platform upon which he stands declares in favor of "a higher standard of temperance legislation." But nothing satisfies the political Prohibitionists short of disturbance, which always takes the shape of a flank attack upon the Republican party. If Mr. Robinson is in favor of a license, as the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts allege he is, that ought to be the strongest possible reason for the support of all people who are sincerely interested in temperance reform and not actuated by motives of political intrigue. The license system of regulating the liquor traffic is the surest expedient it is possible to devise for reducing the manufacture, sale, and consumption of liquor to the minimum. The collection of a license implies rigid inspection on the part of the authorities and direct responsibility on the part of the dealers. Under these conditions the evils of intemperance are controlled more strictly than they can be by any other form of legislation. The eye of the local Government is fixed constantly upon the retailing of liquor when it has a pecuniary interest to encourage its vigilance; the retailer is careful to avoid evasions of the law, drunkenness, riot, and scandal, when he knows that his license may be revoked and his business closed up, and his investment lost by violation of public order. The license system grows in popular favor and increases in its exactions because it yields local revenue and diminishes taxation in proportion to the fees imposed upon the saloonkeeper, and the number of drinking-places decreases in proportion to the public charge made for the privilege of running them. Hence the license is in manifold ways a repressive agent in intemperance and a practical promoter of sobriety; and in advocating this system Mr. Robinson and the Republican party of Massachusetts are doing more for the cause of temperance than the Prohibitionists could accomplish if they could have their way and establish a system of universal law-breaking.

How much the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts will be able to aid Butler by running an independent ticket remains to be seen, but it does not seem probable that they can obscure the chief issue of the day in that State, which is to rescue the State Government from degradation and restore the good name and conservative methods for which Massachusetts has been famous.

AUSTRALIAN AMBITION.

The Australians have worked themselves into a feverish state of excitement over the prohibition by Lord Derby, the English Colonial Minister, of their scheme to annex the islands of the South Pacific. For people many of whom are descended from persons no better than they ought to be their fear of being overrun by French convicts from some of the penal settlements in these islands is a little odd. The number of objectionable persons in the settlements is not great, and their means of getting away are rather limited. Then how the annexation of the islands to Australia could serve as a check it is not easy to see. At this distance it looks as though the facilities for getting into British possessions would be greatly improved by annexation.

The refusal of Lord Derby in the matter of the South Pacific Islands, following so soon after the refusal to ratify the conditional annexation by Queensland of New Guinea, is taken by the Australians as a reproof which they are bound to resent. Their wrath can hardly brook delay until the proposed meeting in Sydney in November, and it would not be at all surprising if they disregarded the warning altogether and proceeded to set up their flag and proclaim their suzerainty of the islands. That may get them into trouble, not only with the French, but also with the natives. But they are valiant, not in the least afraid, and they will receive a good deal of free advertising. That seems to have been one of the main purposes of the prime movers in the case of New Guinea. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, however, that the object is not only advertising, but to help the trade interests of individuals. It is desired to turn the colonies into a retail shop from which supplies shall be furnished to the new colonies, the profits to go into the pockets of the Government officials, who are not only officials, "but pushing tradesmen to boot." Sir Thomas McIlwraith, the Premier of Queensland, the leader of the annexation party, the correspondent says—

> Does not serve Queensland for nought; and although he is probably the best man for the place of Premier in a certain restricted sense, yet it is very objectionable to have for Premier one who does a roaring trade in shipping, steel rails, and general merchandise; and, besides having an interest in the printing line, is not above doing a stroke of business in land.

And so it is to be presumed it must be with those who act with Sir Thomas.

The talk about the French convicts is, of course, the merest pretense. But what the Australians want with more territory is difficult to understand. The extent of Australia, with the Islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, is about 2,900,000 square miles, about five-sixths of the area of the United States. Including convicts and natives the population has not yet reached 3,500,000. One might be led to think that the 3,500,000 would find plenty of occupation in the nearly 3,000,000 square miles. There is almost 600 acres to every man, woman, child, convict, and bushman in the whole country. But the colonists are ambitious, and are ruled by a lot of not overscrupulous politicians. The ambition of the latter is great and their greed boundless. They have already saddled the people with a public debt of $450,000,000.

The carrying out of the annexation scheme would add to this. But there would be a chance for the movers to "make" something out of it. Hence the wrath.

JOHN BULL THROUGH FRENCH SPECTACLES.

A few weeks ago an honest Englishman felt called upon to defend the American people from a most violent assault made upon their character, manners, deportment, and intelligence in an English journal. Such attacks are not infrequent, but the one alluded to, which appeared in *Vanity Fair*, a society journal, was of an exceptionally bitter character, and, according to the reports, produced a sensation. Americans are used to this kind of thing, and kept on never minding. We entertained Villard's English guests, including the Earl of Onslow, and welcomed Lord Coleridge just as heartily as if nothing had occurred, knowing time would bring vindication and satisfaction. The vindication comes from the pen of an Englishman. There may be satisfaction for any person caring for it in a publication just issued in Paris entitled "John Bull et Son Ile," by Max O'Rell (suggestive name).

This little volume has had an immense sale in Paris—this will gratify those Americans who do not like England—and contains some startling statements about British social and political life.

To begin with, then, M. O'Rell is far from being satisfied with England's matrimonial status. Bigamy, he says, is a custom and trigamy is not unusual. Desertion is quite usual. Polygamy is easy on account of the absence of a perfect system of civil registration.

> The formalities of marriage are so elementary that it is not worth while to dispense with them, and so, instead of taking to himself a mistress, a man marries. An Englishman may marry his wife's sister without binding himself to anything. He takes her to church, presents her to the minister as Miss So-and-So, and marries her. The marriage is invalid, and he may with impunity get married again to any one he pleases.

Another thing which conduces to a polygamous disposition in the Englishman is, that "in England a mother-in-law is by no means an object of terror." This is a feature of English social life which must excite astonishment, but particularly in France, where, "if your mother-in-law tumbles into the water it is an accident, but if you succeed in fishing her out alive it is a misfortune." The same notion prevails in other countries than France. M. O'Rell is authority also for saying that some women in England have been known to bring their lovers to the altar dead drunk, because "they could never get them to come when sober." He summarizes the result:

> In England there are few old bachelors. All men marry. It is a debt which they owe to society. It is not that they are fond of women. On the contrary, like Solomon, they generally abuse them. For all that, I know an excellent English gentleman who married the sister for the fourth time, and found that he was the third husband of his new wife. He is only 60 years old, and may well hope to make up his half dozen.

The Englishman's lot can hardly be a happy one. The American can afford to pity rather than punish him.

It appears, according to M. O'Rell, that a stranger has a hard time in England, but especially in London. The following may serve as a warning to the intending American visitor:

> A single woman is safer in the streets of London than a single man. A woman runs the risk of having her purse stolen. A man risks more. He risks his reputation. He may be stopped by a woman who will say to him in an indignant tone: "Give me five shillings or I will cry out to attract the policeman; you have insulted me." Or a young girl—a little one's very often—will politely ask you the time of day. Without thinking of any harm you take out your watch, and you are immediately accosted by a number of people who rifle your pockets and accuse you of having insulted the child. There are thousands of people in London who live by such extortion (*chantage*). I know few men to whom an adventure of this kind has not happened.

M. O'Rell is shocked that the age of chivalry is departed in England, and that the men who are assaulted fistically or verbally resort to vulgar law-courts rather than to the field of honor. He cites the Belt case as one in point. "Our *great* duellists in France," he says, "would in England be pitiful heroes of the law-courts. There is nothing like a good fine of some thousands of francs to take from the expression of a man's face that poetical and chivalresque character which a sword in the hand gives him."

The lower orders of the English towns he describes as "that ignoble mixture of gin and the Bible, drunkenness and hypocrisy, unparalleled degradation, and unbridled luxury." The life of the low classes of London, he says, is "that of dogs." The brutality of the English nature is shown by "the pigeon-shooting practices of the wealthier classes and the wife-beating pastimes of the working-people."

He takes our old friend the London *Times* as the typical English newspaper, and that journal he characterizes as "a creaking old weathercock which one sees every morning throwing its venom right and left." In another place he refers to it as an "envious, nagging, and pedantic old journal."

The English cannot appreciate good acting. Their amusement is ended when they buy their tickets. Nor do they appreciate bravery like the French. A private soldier can never become a commissioned officer. The games are absurd, and the education of Englishmen is sadly neglected because they do not speak French well.

M. O'Rell, though not an admirer of England, yet concludes his book by quoting Voltaire's phrase, "If I had to choose my birthplace I would have chosen England." His experiences if he were a native might have been more pleasant. As it was, the first place he "lodged" in England was kept by a woman who got drunk every Saturday, and who threw beer into his face. This may account for much of his prejudice against English women. The book's picture of English life is as just as *Vanity Fair's* description of American character.

THE DEFECTIVE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF ENGLAND.

The writer of a series of articles in the London *Fortnightly Review* on "The [English] Radical Program" says that the measures to which the party with which he is identified will address itself will comprehend free land, free church, and free schools. These are the three "f's" of English reform. But they cannot be dealt with satisfactorily until the machinery of reform, comprising manhood suffrage, equal electoral districts, and paid members of Parliament, is in good working order. In the meantime the subject of education calls for immediate attention.

The Forster act of 1870 was a compromise, containing "elements of partiality, injustice, and inefficiency." There are signs, we are told, "that the popular feeling against it is acquiring irresistible strength, and that the working classes are dissatisfied with a state of things under which parents have no alternative but to beg, borrow, or steal school fees or accept the stigma of pauperism." It appears that under the law the artisan or laborer who earns three shillings (72 cents) per week for each member of his family is obliged to pay school fees. In case he earns less than this, the fees are made up by what is called a school rate. In carrying out this law, the officers of the School Boards have to resort to inquisitorial processes, which are so offensive and so frequent that many persons, rather than submit to them, pay, even when under the statute they are exempt.

Another feature which works great injustice is that which requires the consent of the people of a district to the establishment of a board school. Some person wishes to have a school established in his neighborhood, and applies to the Educational Department. The department immediately communicates with the clergyman of the place or the 'Squire. It frequently happens that either or both are interested in some denominational or voluntary school. They advise against the establishment of a "board" school, and, as the ratepayers are not overanxious to be further taxed, they coincide with the clergyman and the 'Squire.

The principle of the Education act is, that the State owes to every child of school age a modicum of learning. This principle is arbitrarily violated through the objections of the supporters of the voluntary and denominational schools who insist on keeping in ignorance those who cannot pay or will not be educated in their way. It is now proposed to abolish the free system altogether and establish fee schools in every district. To meet the expense of this the reviewer makes the bold proposition that the English Church be disestablished and a portion of its revenues (variously estimated at from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000 per annum) be devoted to educational purposes. If some improvement on the present system is not adopted it is suggested by the writer in the *Fortnightly* that it is within the power of the people to bring the whole educational machinery to a deadlock. "They may refuse *en masse* to pay school rates, as the Quakers refused to pay church rates."

The English in this, as in many other things, might benefit by adopting the American free-school system as it exists in the Northern States. The distinguished gentlemen from Britain who are now visiting the United States might find it profitable to inquire into the workings of an educational plan which bestows equal educational advantages upon the children of all citizens.

F. B. THURBER, the head of the Anti-Monopoly League, yesterday appeared before the Senate Sub-Committee at New York. He believed, substantially, that steam and electricity have too widely separated the upper and lower classes, and that the Social Senate is composed of too small a body of men for the general good. The irrigation of corporate stock robbed the masses, but railway pooling seemed at present to be a necessity, and withal a device, under certain restrictions, worthy of the commendation of the public. The farcical hearing which the committee of the last Congress gave the Reagan Railroad bill was adverted to by Mr. Thurber as an illustration of the pressure which corporations could bring to bear on the law-making power, and the practice of many legislators in accepting retainers from the Directors of great moneyed enterprises to be earned in a professional way was branded as one altogether inimical to the interests of the public. Prof. Gregory, of the Civil-Service Commission, also testified.

GREAT excitement was caused on the Board of Trade yesterday by the posting of a telegram from the signal-service "foretelling," in a slightly sensational manner, the coming of frosts for the whole lake region "Friday and Saturday mornings." The effect of an official announcement of this kind was very displeasing to one class of dealers and speculators, which led eventually to the irreverent tearing down of the placard. This, in turn, caused a turmoil like to the adding of another pit to the floor of the chamber. The Magyars assembled and declared that the executioner must be restored. To quiet the disorder, the Secretary appeared upon the balcony at 10 o'clock, and announced that the document had been posted by the signal officers and taken down without their orders or consent. The overawed Croats were thus compelled at 2 o'clock to witness the restoration to the bulletin-board of the hated placard. They solaced themselves by darkly hinting that the signal-service officials "stood in" with the corn "longs."

THE Boston *Herald* says: "It is proverbial that discoverers of valuable inventions rarely reap the profits of their own genius, and there came near being a forcible illustration of the rule in this city the other day. Some six months ago an humble electrician in this city devised a couple of chemical batteries which he claimed were superior and cheaper than anything which had been heretofore produced in the electrical branch of science. One of them was a gravity battery with a closed circuit, calculated to work all kinds of telegraph-lines, fire-alarms included; and the other was a carbon battery, intended for railroad and other signals, annunciators, telephones, electric gas-lighting, etc. The attention of the Western Union officials in New York was called to both inventions after they had been duly patented, but they treated them with apparent indifference. In the meantime the inventor formed the acquaintance of a well-known ex-city official, who in turn consulted a prominent lawyer and expert in electrical matters concerning the inventions. They realized at once that the discovery was a valuable one, and immediately a small company was organized for the manufacture of the batteries. The gravity battery was discovered to be so superior and economical that it was immediately adopted, to the almost total exclusion of others, by the fire departments of Boston, Somerville, Malden, Medford, Lynn, and Providence, and it is also undergoing satisfactory experiments in New York and other cities. Furthermore, during the same period, it was tested for general telegraphic purposes, and found to be so superior, both in a working and saving sense, that the Western Union Telegraph Company suddenly began to take not only a lively interest in the matter, but undertook to buy out the whole company. The carbon battery had in the meantime been successfully developed and adopted for signaling purposes on many of the leading railroads of the country and by one of the leading electrical gas-lighting companies. Without realizing the value of his discoveries, the inventor came near selling them out to the Western Union, and if the company had been successful in its negotiations it would have secured in the gravity battery for a mere song an invention which an expert electrician has estimated would be a saving on battery account of nearly $1,000,000 a year. Pending the consideration of terms, the company is using the battery in an experimental way in New York, and the discoverer is dreaming of palaces and marble halls."

IT may be observed as a rule that while the party in the enjoyment of power almost invariably starts off its declaration of principles with a "Resolved, that we join with pride, etc.," the party out of power just as invariably begins with "Resolved, that we view with alarm, etc." Previous to last fall and the Democratic "tidal wave" our Democratic friends were viewing everything with alarm. Their platforms all set out with a whine, passed into a snivel, and closed up with a groan, the whole party meantime occupying the anxious seat, lachrymose yet longing. It partly reconciles us to the tidal wave that it has taken some of the snivel out of these melancholy exiles from office. They have stopped viewing with alarm and actually begin to point with pride. They did it at their State Convention in New Jersey the other day, and no doubt will continue it in other States during the fall canvass. Let us make the most of their jollity, for as soon as the November elections are over they will begin viewing everything with alarm once more.—*Ex.*

MR. WATTERSON conveys his compliments to Mr. Dana and begs to inclose the following:

> Our excellent and dear Brother Dana, responding to our suggestion that the country might go farther and fare worse in its search for a President than the office of the New York Sun, and in soft impeachment, modestly, but says that he is not breaking his heart about it, adding that "the Republican party must go." So say we all, and with it the detestable gospel of grab, miscalled "protection," and the damnable scheme of robbery known as That Thieving Tariff.

The Louisville editor seems to have forgotten to remember that Mr. Dana is a stanch supporter of one Sam Randall, Chief Apostle T. T. T.

ONE of the proud belles from the famous blue-grass region of Mr. Watterson's State recently blew out the gas at the Louisville hotel where she was stopping, but was rescued from suffocation just in the nick of time. If properly worked up Mr. Watterson might convert this little incident into a campaign slogan somewhat like "Blow out the gas on the Republican party," which would knock Mr. Dana's famous war-cry silly.

THE Atlanta *Constitution* is another unappreciative Southern journal which continues not only to pour salt on Hawkeye Hatton's wounded pride, but insists on thus rubbing it in:

> Since Mr. Gresham was imported from the West Mr. Frank Hatton has not cut such a prominent figure in the current history of the country. In other words, Mr. Frank Hatton has been stuffed into the little corner where he belongs. In that position he is about the size of a last year's wool hat.

THE Moravians in Dutch Guiana report great success. In the Capital, Paramaribo, they have 10,000 negroes in full fellowship. The chapel, which was built in 1823, was twice enlarged. The old chapel has given place to a large, commodious, and comfortable edifice which is capable of holding 5,000 persons, and is always full. A second edifice to meet the growing demands is about to be constructed.

ABOUT this time next year it will be in order for Mr. Dana to refer to the Democratic candidate as "a good man, weighing —— pounds," and to hurl the name of Holman as a dead cat into the Democratic camp, with an intimation that the party of imbecility might at least have taken the *Sun's* candidate if it wasn't prepared to go the full length of Mr. Dana's program, and give the journalist in politics a chance.

IN that portion of Pennsylvania where Mr. Blaine passed his boyhood subscriptions are being taken for his "Twenty Years in Congress" at a rate which makes book agents dizzy. One of them has taken orders for 100 copies in a township having a population of 2,000. At the rate of fifty to every 1,000 population, the anxious citizen estimates the edition of 1,000,000 will hardly satisfy the first demand.

THE eccentric Texan who has begun suit against Jay Gould and 136 other defendants to recover $1,850,000 worth of damages for alleged oppression, illegality, and prejudice, seems to object to Mr. Gould's innocent little "experiments" undertaken with a view to see just what the process of combination and consolidation can do when properly encouraged.

WHILE Mr. Hendricks remains at home rubbing liniment on his sore toe, Mr. McDonald vaults into the saddle and hastens to the Ohio stump. Mr. McDonald, young and giddy as he is, has demonstrated his capacity as a "rustler" for votes.

[NEW YORK *Tribune.*]—It is now reported that "Gen. Slocum, who is to manage the canvass for the Speakership for Mr. Cox, has taken up his residence in Washington and formally begun his work." What does "formally" mean as here used? Buttonholing? Pointing with pride to Mr. Cox's record? Beering at Mr. Randall? Dispensing copies of "Why We Laugh" to all comers? Writing Cox campaign songs? Painting Cox transparencies? Training a chorus of select male voices to hurrah for Cox and victory? Hinting at the probable formation of the Cox committees? Or what?

KANSAS CITY, in addition to its rebellion against the dangerous management of Jay Gould's Wabash, is wrestling with another giant evil which demands prompt suppression. The riot act has been read to people who will persist in sweeping the sidewalks at or near the hour of 7 a. m. It is something to know that the Kansas City sidewalks are swept at all.

THE detectives who are hunting for Mary Churchill, and their Eastern brethren who are alleged to be looking after Rose Ambler's murderer, are evidently running a neck-and-neck race to see which set can discover and then explode the greatest number of "clews." The Stratford crowd were a hair's breadth ahead at last accounts.

JOHN M. LANGSTON, the colored United States Minister to Hayti, has expressed himself as thoroughly in favor of a ticket made up as follows: President, John A. Logan; Vice-President, John M. Langston. If it's all the same to the tail of the proposed ticket, possibly the head would like to have something to say about it.

THE Standard Oil monopoly seems to have got a dose of its own medicine when the State of Pennsylvania, as it claims, once taxed it 300 per cent too high, though, as the consumers all over the country had to stand it, it is difficult to see why the monopoly is precipitating such a disturbance.

MILWAUKEE society is doing its best to hold up its end, so to speak. The society column of one of the Cream City papers the other day contained the pleasing intelligence that "Grasshopper Jane," a Seminole Indian, is visiting friends in that city.

THE colored brother has set his face towards Louisville and sweetly warbles, "Gwine back to Dixie." Some twenty odd years ago he was glad enough to get away, and didn't travel in a palace-car or with a brass band either.

THE Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce is invited to do just what the Chicago Press Club recently decided it wouldn't do—inaugurate its own disruption by settling a newspaper row between its members.

ROYALTY is evidently nothing more than "a mere scutcheon" in the Sandwich Islands. When Kalakaua dispatches a messenger to the corner grocery for a drink he has to put up spot cash for it.

LOUISVILLE must have a nice set of policemen. One of them has been caught running a panel-house. He hasn't been arrested, though.

WILL the American Hog Commission consider it within its jurisdiction to call on the Great American Railroad Gobbler?

WE seem to have waked up the wrong passenger.—*Louisiana Lotterists.*

PERSONALS.

The Duke of Argyll has been staying for a few days with Mr. Tennyson at Aldworth. Profs. Tyndall and Huxley were included in the party during the Duke's visit.

The Duke of Gotland, who is the youngest son of the King of Sweden, has gone on a scientific voyage around the world, to last a year and a half. The course is by way of Cape Horn, the Sandwich Islands and the coast of Asia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

A letter received from Gen. Sherman mentioned that Justice Gray had ridden over 200 miles on horseback on consecutive days without fatigue. As he is known to weigh 300 pounds, his friends are asking about the condition of the horse he rode, or if there were relays of horses.

Mr. Langston, the American Minister to Hayti, himself a colored man, the other day spoke to a St. Louis reporter of Frederick Douglass thus: "I must say that he is the most impracticable man that ever assumed a leading position in the affairs of his race. He has actually, with all his splendid ability, accomplished nothing in all his years of labor."

London *World* with evident sarcasm says: 'A deep gloom hangs over the Castle at Balmoral, and the grief of the tenants and retainers at John Brown's demise

FOREIGN.

The German Army Review at Homburg Witnessed by a Brilliant Throng.

The Occasion Distinguished by the Presence of Four Ruling Sovereigns.

Lieut. Greely's Party Heard From Through Members of the Nordenskjold Expedition.

Ten Croatian Rebels Killed in an Encounter with the Austrian Soldiers.

A Revolution Imminent at Pekin, China—The Empress to Be Deposed—O'Donnell's Case.

A GLITTERING PAGEANT.

FOUR MONARCHS AND A CROWD OF PRINCES AND DUKES AT THE REVIEW OF GERMANY'S ELEVENTH ARMY CORPS.

BERLIN, Sept. 21.—The Emperor, Crown Prince, Princes William and Frederick Charles, the Prince of Wales, the Kings of Spain, Saxony, and Servia, and the Dukes of Edinburg, Connaught, and Cambridge witnessed the parade and participated in the review of the Eleventh army corps at Homburg Vor Der Hohe today. The Emperor appointed King Alfonso to the honorary command of a Prussian regiment. The Emperor, his royal guests and staffs rode along the lines. The march past followed. The several Princes headed the regiments of which they are the honorary commanders.

After the review a grand dinner was given the royal visitors. King Alfonso occupied the seat of honor between the Emperor and Empress. The King of Saxony, Prince of Wales, and Crown Princess sat on the right of the Empress, and King Milan and the Duchess of Connaught were on the Emperor's left. The Emperor gave a toast in honor of the army. King Alfonso responding, said it afforded him great pleasure to make the acquaintance of the army, and he drank to its welfare.

The festivities closed with a performance of the opera of "Carmen" at the Kurhaus Theatre, Trebelle-Bettini taking the part of Carmen. The Emperor and all his distinguished visitors were present.

ALFONSO.

MADRID, Sept. 21.—*Correspondencia*, a semi-official journal, in an editorial article emphatically denies that King Alfonso's visit to Germany is connected with the desire of Spain to form an alliance with Germany. The policy of the Government, *Correspondencia* says, is to maintain friendship with all nations and develop liberal institutions at home.

NORDENSKJOLD.

NEWS FROM THE NOTED ARCTIC EXPLORER.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—Advices from Prof. Nordenskjold's expedition to Greenland have been received via Thurso, Scotland. They state that the expedition started from Autleikslvick the 4th of September, and reached a distance of 360 kilometres inland, attaining a hight of 7,000 feet above the sea. This is the first time human beings have penetrated so far into Greenland. The whole region is an ice desert, proving there is no open water inland. Very valuable scientific data have been obtained. Along the northwestern coast a cold stream flows which induces a very low temperature, but on the eastern shore the weather is not so severe, and that coast is accessible to steamers in the autumn. The expedition will return via Kelkiavick.

NEWS OF THE GREELY PARTY—DISCOVERY OF NORMAN RELICS.

When the party was 140 kilometres east of the glacier a border of soft snow prevented them proceeding on sledges. The Lapianders were therefore sent on with snowshoes. The rest of the expedition visited the northwestern coast between Waigattel and Cape York. They were informed by the Esquimaux that two members of the American polar expedition had died and the rest had returned to Littleton Island. The 16th of August the expedition sailed south from Egedesmonde, making short stays at Ivigtut, Julianeshaub, and Frederickshal, and tried to proceed eastward, three times through the sound north of Cape Farwell and once along the coast, but the ice prevented. They went outside the ice-field to latitude 65 degrees, remaining continually in sight of land, having twice vainly tried to find the shore from the ice more to the southward. A band of drift ice was forced south of Cape Dan, and Sept. 9 they anchored in a fjord newly visited by the Esquimaux where remains of the Norman people were found. This was the first time since the fifteenth century that a vessel has succeeded in harboring on the east coast of Greenland south of the Polar Circle. After having tried vainly to anchor in another fjord to the north, they returned and arrived at Reikjavik Sept. 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—Prof. T. B. Maury says of the Nordenskjold expedition that had he succeeded in disembarking on the eastern coast the probabilities of success in his undertaking would have been much greater, as the intervening glaciers and snowfields existing between Ivigtut and the interior do not extend from the interior to the eastern coast.

INSURRECTION.

A CROATIAN MOB DISPERSED BY THE SOLDIERS.

AGRAM, Sept. 21.—Six hundred peasants from Gradescz and Bellover assembled at Partzawinich yesterday, armed with muskets, axes, and cudgels, shouting: "We won't belong to Hungary." A small body of military attempted to disperse the mob but were forced to withdraw. The reinforcements at midnight were received with a volley of stones and shots. The troops returned the fire, killing ten and wounding many of the mob. Two soldiers were wounded.

Two companies of infantry have been sent to Partsaurnez to suppress the riot.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—A Paris correspondent of the Times, in summing up the situation of affairs between France and China, says: The question is: Shall Tonquin belong to China or France? If this question is solved all will be settled, but neither party will admit that this is the claim.

The same correspondent states that in the memorandum submitted to the Chinese Government France offers to establish a neutral zone in Tonquin.

ENGLISH MEDIATION ASKED.

The Pall Mall Gazette (newspaper) says: Prime Minister Ferry has forwarded a request for English mediation in the case of the pending negotiations with China. Granville, the English Foreign Secretary, is inclined to accede to the request.

GEN. BOUET.

HONG KONG, Sept. 21.—Gen. Bouet has embarked for France.

THE CHINESE EMPRESS ASKED TO ABDICATE.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—Something akin to a revolution has made its appearance at the Imperial Palace at Pekin, and is backed by popular demonstrations. The people demand that the Empress, who does not seem to be energetic enough to suit the popular demand, shall abdicate in favor of Prince Tun, uncle of the Emperor.

IN A DANGEROUS POSITION.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—The rivers of Tonquin will soon fall, and the French forces in Hanoi may then be placed in a dangerous position, as their gunboats will be unable to steam up to the town. It is even rumored that Hanoi will be evacuated.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

O'DONNELL DISGUSTED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—It is stated that O'Donnell has expressed his disgust at the fact that there have been no steps taken in Ireland to procure funds for his defense. He is reported as saying bitterly: "It is like those Dublin Irishmen." He said also, if necessary, £30,000 could be collected within a week to save the life of the man who had committed the most popular murder since the shooting of Constable Talbot.

Charles J. Guy, the solicitor retained for the defense of O'Donnell, has been refused access to his client, the Governor of the prison informing him that, as O'Donnell is an American, the American Consul must first be communicated with in regard to the defense.

AN AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 21.—A farmer named Fitzpatrick was shot and seriously wounded in Clonmore. It is an agrarian outrage. Two arrests have been made.

GLADSTONE.

THE PREMIER RETURNS FROM DENMARK.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Premier Gladstone landed at Gravesend yesterday. He was received by a large gathering of his supporters, including many prominent members of the Liberal party, who presented him with an address. He was heartily cheered on disembarking, and proceeded to London.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is authorized to declare that the visit of Gladstone to Copenhagen has no political significance.

THE CZAR AND EMPEROR.

VIENNA, Sept. 21.—A Hamburg correspondent says it is chiefly owing to Germany's unfriendly interpretation of Gladstone's visit to Copenhagen that the proposal for a meeting of the Czar and Emperor of Germany has been revived. The Czar has expressed a wish to meet the Emperor to testify to his unbroken friendship and to remove any false impression created by Gladstone's visit.

TRADE.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—A leading weekly grain circular says: The grain market is quiet. Foreign wheats are rather more steady. English wheat, under more liberal supplies, is generally 6 pence to 1 shilling lower. Cargoes off coast continue depressed, and it is difficult to sell unless a large reduction is made in price. The majority of holders, therefore, order them elsewhere. Since Tuesday a better feeling is apparent. Trade for forward delivery is also improved. Indian corn on spot is 1½ pence dearer. At today's market there was an average attendance. Wheat was in moderately good consumptive demand, especially for red winter, which was 1 penny higher. Flour was in fair request. Corn was in small supply and rather dearer.

SUGAR.

In the Mincing Lane market there was more inquiry for low brown sugar.

WOOL.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Today 10,179 bales of New Zealand and Sydney wool were sold.

THE TURF.

RACING AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—This was the second day of the Manchester autumn meeting. The race for the Paddock handicap sweepstakes was won by Lord Rossmore's (formerly Lorillard's) 5-year-old, Passaic Lord Howe's Freney second, and R. Vyner's Camboga third. There were six starters. Betting at the start was 4 to 1 against Passaic, 9 to 4 against Freney, 5 to 2 against Camboga. Passaic won by a length.

THE HEBREWS.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, Sept. 7—The feeling against the Jews is spreading to Switzerland, although it is taking here a more rational and less intolerant form than in some neighboring countries. Religious prejudice appears to have no part in the movement. The Jews are charged with getting the peasants into their power by lending them money at usurious rates of interest, and tempting them to buy cattle at high prices by offering them long credit. They take payments by installments, and the peasants rarely being good accountants they never know exactly how much they owe, and between money-lenders and cattle-brokers many of them are brought to ruin.

A meeting has just been held at Buhr, in Canton Zurich, to devise means for combatting this evil, which is described as being widespread and increasing. Pastor Exli read texts from the Talmud to show that Jews consider it their duty to despoil Gentiles, and it was resolved to form an association to discourage all dealings with Israelites and to organize a society for making advances to peasants for the purchase of cattle, so as to enable them to dispense with the doubtful help of Jew brokers and dealers.

It is further alleged against the Jews that, albeit they are freely admitted to every privilege of citizenship, they are a race apart, never mix socially with their fellow-citizens, and hold themselves aloof from all public and national affairs. How far this may be true of Switzerland generally I have no means of knowing; but it is, perhaps, worth while to point out that the most generous and munificent benefactor of the Canton of Geneva is a Jewish lady, and that her good deeds know no distinction either of race or creed.

CABLE NOTES.

T. B. Elkin & Co., merchants of London, have failed. Liabilities, $100,000.

The estimated expenses of the Russian army for 1884 are 7,000,000 rubles in excess of 1883.

Deputy Antoine, Liberal, has decided to bring an action against the *North German Gazette* for publishing the letters seized at his house.

A committee of Lancashire operatives appeal to the trades-unionists of Great Britain for assistance for the striking weavers. Ten thousand weavers are idle.

A number of Russian officers are leaving Bulgaria for Russia, notwithstanding the opposition of the Minister of War. The new Cabinet will be Russian in its tendencies.

The Dutch Budget for 1884 estimates the deficit in the Treasury at 30,000,000 florins. It proposes a loan of 55,000,000 florins to cover the deficiency and for other purposes.

The new Gulon Line steamer Oregon, on a trial-trip yesterday, made twenty knots an hour. The manager for the builders promises that the ship will cross the Atlantic in five days.

Reports have been received in London from Montreal that another Canadian bank is in difficulty. Leading bank officials and financial authorities say they have private advices that flatly deny these rumors.

Bismarck, in a letter to the Mayor of Frankfort-on-the-Main declining an invitation to a banquet, says he is only just beginning to recover his health and expresses regret that the orders of his medical attendants forbid his being present.

At the session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science yesterday some members argued that, despite the protective laws of Canada, the imports from Great Britain increased, while the imports from the United States remained stationary. Sir Charles Tupper contended that protection was forced upon Canada by the fiscal measures of the United States.

YELLOW-FEVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21.—Collector Tarble, of Pensacola, had another interview with the Secretary of the Navy today relative to furnishing rations to the destitute on the naval reservation. The result of the interview is that the Secretary of the Navy is disposed to take the responsibility of issuing additional rations to the destitute families upon the reservation to a limited extent, but expects some help to be given by the inhabitants of the State and city.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Sept. 21.—Only four new cases of fever have been reported the last twenty-four hours, but thirteen deaths have occurred. It is expected that after today the number will steadily decrease.

THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Arthur Made the Central Figure in a Round of Festivities at Newport—A Bass-Fishing Excursion.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—President Arthur enjoyed a sail and a drive today, and this evening attended private theatricals, which were given at the Casino Theatre for the benefit of a local charity. He was taken outside in Frederick W. Vanderbilt's schooner yacht Tidal Wave. Had the water been smooth it was proposed to land at Narragansett Pier, but wiser counsels prevailed, and the rough seas near Beaver Tail were not trombled by the yacht with its distinguished party. His host, S. Barton French, did not accompany him. After the theatrical performance the President met a few friends at an informal dinner which was given by his host. He had many callers early in the day, the early comers being the Collector of the Port and the commanding officers at the torpedo station, Fort Adams, and the United States Naval Training Station. He did not intimate that he would visit either the custom-house or the Government stations referred to. In fact, he said that his plans were not matured. Tomorrow he will be tendered an elaborate luncheon by Cornelius Vanderbilt, brother of the young man that took him out sailing today, and he will attend a meeting of the Town and Country Club, where it is expected an address will be made by the Rev. Dr. Ellis of Boston, and it is also thought that Mrs. Roebling, who is to entertain the club, will tell what she knows about the Brooklyn bridge, she having been requested to speak upon that subject by many personal friends. In view of the prominent part which she took in the erection of the bridge her remarks will be listened to with interest.

The President will leave here Tuesday morning for Bristol in the revenue-cutter Samuel Dexter, which has been placed at his disposal. At Bristol he is expected to deliver an address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Burnside Memorial Hall. The following day he will bid an adieu to Newport festivities and will betake himself to West Island, where he will spend nearly a week in bass-fishing as the guest of the West Island Fishing Club.

OBITUARY.

Funeral of Mrs. Greenebaum.

The remains of the late Mrs. Sarah Greenebaum were consigned to their final resting-place yesterday forenoon. The funeral services took place at the residence, No. 589 Hubbard street, and were conducted by the Revs. Bernard Felsenthal, Liebman Adler, and Dr. Schish. The deceased reposed in a magnificent walnut and ebony casket ornamented with massive silver trimmings. In compliance with the earnest request of Mrs. Greenebaum there were no flower offerings. The attendance of relatives and friends was very large, and among the latter were Messrs. A. Hart, Harf, Henry Leopold, Morris L. Leopold, Aaron F. Leopold, Joseph Austrian, J. L. Gaztard and family, Joseph Schaffner and family, Charles D. Rubel, Ira W. Rubel, Eli B. Felsenthal and family, William Schwisler, A. Marcus, Dr. John Schuller, M. Marx, M. M. Hirsch, Charles Kuby, Leopold Meyer, Adolf Loeb, Andrew Kutz, Henry Kutz, Max A. Meyer, A. Strauss, Hugo Goodman, Solomon Well, J. Well, Samuel Strauss, and Adolf Moses.

The interment took place at the Green Bay Jewish Cemetery, belonging to the Kehliath Anshe Maarev congregation. The cortège extended for several blocks, and was a marked proof of the great esteem in which the deceased was held.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. L. Gaztard, Levi Adt, Joseph Schaffner, Eli B. Felsenthal, Henry Solomon, Isaac Leesom, S. Guthman, and Nathan Becker.

Pierre Sever Wiltz.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Hon. Pierre Sever Wiltz died this morning, aged 65. Deceased was active in public life for many years, and was a member of the Secession Convention of 1861. He was an uncle of the late Gov. Louis A. Wiltz, and held at the time of his death the office of Public Administrator of this parish. Before the War he was a leader of the Democracy of Creole sections, and Mr. Silbeli's faithful and efficient lieutenant.

Judge W. A. Glenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Judge W. A. Glenn, one of the most prominent citizens of this State, died suddenly of paralysis of the brain at his residence in this city this morning. The deceased had been a resident of Nashville for many years, and served at different times as a member of the City Council and County Court, and for a long time Recorder, County Judge, and Mayor of Edgefield.

Robert H. Gardner.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Robert H. Gardner, President of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, Director of the Fourth National Bank, and President of the Maxwell House Company, died today of heart disease. He was also connected with the Merchants' Exchange and Equitable Fire-Insurance Company.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Losses by a Planing-Mill Blaze in New York City.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The planing-mill of Robert Ellis at Forty-first street and Second avenue was destroyed by fire today, together with a quantity of valuable lumber stored in and about the premises. The mill was a one-story brick and frame structure in the centre of the block bounded by the East River, Forty-first and Forty-second streets, and the tenements on the east side of First avenue between those streets. There were twenty men at work in the mill when a lot of rubbish piled in close proximity to the boilers took fire. In a moment the flames swept through the shed in which the boiler was situated, and rushed into the main building. The men at work there had barely time to escape with their lives, and left their outer clothing behind them. After the fire had been extinguished a survey of the ground showed that the flames had destroyed the mill and its contents, and had burned a large quantity of lumber in the middle of the yard. The loss of Robert Ellis is estimated at $17,000, and his insurance is but $8,000. Garrett L. Schuyler, lumber dealer, had $90,000 worth of lumber stacked in the yard. His loss is estimated at $35,000, and he has an insurance of $62,000. Hamilton & Henry, carpenters, had $2,000 worth of lumber destroyed. Wilson & Adams had $1,800 worth of lumber in the mill, which was destroyed. It was insured for $1,000. Joseph W. Duryee had $500 worth of lumber burned up in the mill, and $1,300 worth belonging to John Molloy was also destroyed. The total loss is $57,000.

In Chicago.

A fire of unknown origin broke out about 6:15 yesterday morning in the roof of the four-story brick building owned and occupied by the L. C. Huck Malting Company, and located at the corner of Eighteenth and Canal streets. An alarm was turned in from Box 271, and the flames were soon subdued, not, however, before about $1,200 damage had been done. The loss is mainly on the building, but is fully covered by insurance.

Railway Shops Destroyed at Hannibal, Mo.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Sept. 21.—Fire broke out in the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway shops at 3 o'clock this morning, totally destroying the machinery and blacksmith shops. Loss, $50,000, partially insured. The shops will be rebuilt as speedily as possible. Two hundred and fifty men are temporarily out of employment.

A Sawmill Burned.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—G. W. & C. T. Crouch's sawmill burned today. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $10,000.

FINANCIAL.

The Mercantile Agencies Continue to Report a Satisfactory Autumn Business.

Canadian Bears Seeking to Create Uneasiness in Financial Circles for Personal Profit.

The Montreal Exchange Bank Redeeming Its Small Bills—Failure in the Fur Trade.

Transfer of the Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Company's Property to Trustees—Insolvency Proceedings.

MERCANTILE REPORTS.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The improvement in the general business situation of the country reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last two or three weeks has been continued. The shipments of general merchandise from the North Atlantic ports to the West have been very large. Those of dry goods have been especially heavy, not only from New York, but from Boston and Philadelphia as well. Low water in the New England streams has resulted in many of the mills having to cut down their production one-half, and it is not impossible, in the event of a continuance of this disturbance, that an advance in prices may result.

At the West at leading distributive points the movement of merchandise to the interior continues to be heavy. Louisville is enjoying a large trade of this description. The orders received at the larger cities at the Northwest and in the West are coming quite as rapidly as at any time during the last fortnight, and at most of those points the aggregate of the autumn's trade is in excess of that of 1882 from 10 to 15 per cent. Farmers in the Northwest appear to be inclined to hold back their wheat.

Money is going into the interior, but has not begun to show any symptoms of a return movement, not having gotten fully into farmers' hands, owing to the lateness of the season.

Provisions have been in sympathy with corn. They declined steadily until Wednesday, when a moderate advance took place. October lard leaves off at about 8.30 cents per pound, against 8.37 cents Friday evening of last week.

Anthracite coal is firm at August prices. September rates have been realized only in the case of a few special grades. The demand, however, is excellent, especially for domestic sizes. In the West there is continued firmness in the demand. Stocks at tide-water are decreasing.

Petroleum certificates are advancing, owing to the excess of shipments out of the regions as compared with the quantity of oil received from the wells at the tanks as per the United Pipe-Line figures. Refined is up ¼c per gallon, and refiners have refused to sell even at these rates, 8⅝c. Ocean freights are quiet and steady.

There has been a large business in wool in all the markets, and values have ruled firm with an advancing tendency on combing and delaine fleeces, which are closely sold up.

There were 177 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the last week, forty-one more than the preceding week, thirty-six more than the corresponding week of 1882, and eighty-one more than the same week of 1881.

DUN'S REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—The following is the R. G. Dun & Co. Mercantile Agency report: Notwithstanding the fact that transactions as interpreted by the bank exchanges show a large decline as compared with last year, all symptoms regarding trade point to a prosperous condition. Speculation certainly is less rampant than a year ago, but legitimate trade is almost as large in volume, and certainly more satisfactory both as to condition of stocks held and profits realized. The large absorption of goods at the chief jobbing centres indicates a healthy tone in the retail trade. Country collections generally are good, money continues in abundant supply, and rates for loans are exceptionally low for this season, when so much money is required for the moving of crops. In dry goods there has been a great deal of activity of a very healthy character, and, as in groceries, iron, and other leading staples, there is in the main a satisfactory condition. In cotton there have been some fractional advances, showing that the bull element is in the ascendant, and prices close higher and steady. There is a fair movement in spot cotton, sellers generally securing advances. Advices from the crops still remain unfavorable, and the movement of new cotton shows no great increase. The grain markets continue to decline. In rice prices are sustained, with only moderate supplies offering. The market for raw sugar is strong, with prices still slightly advancing.

The number of failures throughout the United States and Canada during the last week was 188, compared with 173 the previous week.

THE DOMINION.

INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE SITUATION.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—There evidently has been a widespread attempt on the part of certain individuals to create an abnormal excitement in the monetary circles of New York and London concerning affairs here. From all minor quarters, too, there have been evidences of the same effort. Messages from New York and London were received requesting information about the banks that were expected to see trouble early, and from Boston, Halifax, and Chicago the same spasmodic questions were asked. "What about Exchange Bank? There is a story here of a threatened general collapse." The reply to one London dispatch said: "No general collapse apprehended"—a kind of answer illy calculated to reassure the inquiring correspondent. It is very well known that French banks do their business in a different way from those of English-speaking bankers. They never have been as strong as the latter, and they have for months past been the target for bear attacks. The suspension of the Exchange Bank gave the bears their cue, and they have worked it industriously, with the result of flooding Montreal with such inquiries. From what is learned in banking circles there is not any foundation for these rumors. One particular French bank aimed at has been increasing its circulation and contracting its business against its will because it can get no more, but its Directors say they are in a position to defy the attacks which have been made all summer upon it and now are at their worst.

THE EXCHANGE BANK.

Matters at the Exchange Bank remain unchanged, their bills of denominations between $1 and $10, inclusive, being taken as they come in and gold paid for them. The manager will give no assurance as to how matters are going to turn beyond what he has already said, except that he is locating the bank's customers with other banks as speedily as he can. Replying to a question, he said that he could not tell whether the inconvenience to these customers would be great or not, nor could he say what proportion of them could be located. He added that there has been no meeting of the Directors since the suspension, though they had been coming and going continually.

ALLEGED IMPAIRMENT OF CONFIDENCE.

[The following dispatch to the United Press Association is given merely as the press news, and is not guaranteed:]

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—Startling rumors are still in circulation regarding the position of several Canadian banks, and many small banks would now find great difficulty in attempting to realize upon assets. Confidence has been impaired by the Montreal trouble of a few days ago, and leading bankers fear a general crisis. Imports continue to increase, exports to decrease, and the warehouses are filled with goods which the banks are obliged to carry, and as a consequence considerable money is locked up in this way and is not available to meet maturing liabilities.

FAILURE OF A FUR MANUFACTURER.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—C. C. Mead & Co., successors to Gillespie, Mead & Co., fur manufacturers in Wellington street, have failed. Mead confessed judgment yesterday to his mother for $10,000 loaned by her when he went into business. She has put a Bailiff in charge of the premises. The liabilities are said to be about $60,000. The assets are not yet known. It is said Mead has been indorsing bills for his brother, who speculated largely in stocks.

A BETTER FEELING.

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 21.—Greater confidence is manifesting itself in the financial situation here. The reports about two small banks being in a tight place are emphatically denied. Still people are withdrawing their deposits. The stock market is stronger today. Fall trade is making slow progress. Money is plentiful with the leading banks, but their policy is to give it out sparingly.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

THE ANTHONY & KUHN BREWING COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Anthony & Kuhn Brewing Company failure was today settled by the formal transfer of all the stock owned by the corporation to trustees from among the heaviest creditors. The business will be carried on by Anthony & Kuhn, as formerly, although their management will be under the direction of the trustees. A writ of attachment taken out by one of the creditors yesterday was settled by the trustees today, and a formal assignment was in this way averted.

FAILURES.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 21.—Henry Kassen and Henry Cryer, doing business as Henry Kassen & Co., boot and shoe makers at No. 106 West Fifth street, have assigned to Powell Crossley. The assets are estimated at $7,000. The liabilities are estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. Cryer also does business at Ironton, O. The stock there is included in the assets.

Rice, Jones & Hammond, lumber dealers and manufacturers of packing-cases, wooden boxes, etc., have failed. It is said to be due to the falling off of the firm's oil business and other losses.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Insolvency proceedings were begun against the recently-failed firm of Wright, Worster & Co., wool-dealers. Claims aggregating $133,137 have been allowed.

Insolvency proceedings have been instituted against MacComber & Greenwood, boot and shoe manufacturers, recently failed, and an injunction obtained preventing the assignees from selling the assets.

A DESPERATE CONVICT.

Fierce Battle in an Albany Court Between a Prisoner and the Officers.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—In Judge Van Alstyne's court-room today the proceedings were varied by a desperate rough-and-tumble fight. The principals were burglar Kerwin and Court-Officers Pendleton and Looran. Kerwin was indicted for burglary in the third degree for stealing a pair of boots and two pairs of shoes from a store in Coeymans last year. He was tried in the Court of Sessions today. This morning in court he wanted the trial of the charge postponed until the arrival in this country of a witness for him which he said would be less than a month hence. Kerwin is 20 years of age, and a seaman by occupation. The trial did not last long, and the jury, after being out but a short time, rendered a verdict of "Guilty as charged in the indictment." The prisoner was then sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for four years. Kerwin asked the court to change his place of confinement to some other prison.

"No," said the Judge; "if the matter is as you represent, Executive clemency will doubtless be used in your behalf." The court officers were directed to remove the prisoner. As he was taken from the dock by Court Officer Pendleton, Kerwin, directing his remarks to the court, said: "You miserly old rooster, you've done it up fine; take a walk to Hades and present my card. By-by Van."

"Bring the prisoner back," roared the Judge, while his face flushed with rage.

"No you don't," shouted Kerwin, placing himself in a pugilistic attitude. "Keep off."

The court, however, without waiting for his return, said: "The sentence just imposed is annulled, and you will be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary for five years."

"Can't you give me five more?" said Kerwin.

"Remove him from the court," said the Judge.

"I'll kill you," said Kerwin, and as Court-Officers Pendleton, Looran, and others seized the prisoner, Kerwin, who is a young hercules, broke away and planted a vigorous one-two on the face of his nearest captor that sent him to the floor with a moan. Pendleton and Looran rushed in, but were beaten back by a broadside of fist blows. The officials appeared dazed, and the latter arose from his seat with uplifted hands. Again the bluecoats rallied, and Kerwin was borne backward from the dock by the weight of numbers. The next instant a well directed left-hand blow sent him into a corner like a dead bullock. For a moment he lay apparently lifeless, but recovering, resumed the battle with a fierce oath. Crouching down he continued to hold back, and would not remain quiet until he was grasped by the throat and choked into subjection. Strings were then procured and placed on his wrists, after which Kerwin was returned to jail, still fighting his custodians. As he was placed in a cell he kicked them, but was after a hard struggle locked up.

Kerwin was given the full penalty of the law, and this afternoon was taken to Auburn in irons.

THE STATE LIQUOR-DEALERS.

A meeting of the Cook County delegates to the State Convention of liquor-dealers to be held in Quincy next Wednesday and Thursday took place yesterday afternoon in Quincy No. 9. Reporters were excluded from the room where the supporters of low license were holding forth, but it was learned afterward that there had been a good deal of talk about what the delegates were to do in Quincy, but that a full plan of action would be agreed on in Quincy. In this the delegates were united, that they would demand from the State Association a vigorous fight against the enforcement of the Harper bill. The principal business of the meeting consisted in arrangements for the journey to Quincy. Nevans' band of twenty-five pieces was engaged to accompany the delegation against the protest of many of the German leaders, who thought they were going to Quincy for serious business, and not for a picnic requiring musical accompaniment. But the friends of a brass-band support for low license carried the day. The delegates are to meet in Quincy No. 9 Tuesday forenoon at 11, and will march in procession to the Canal Street Depot in time for the train of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy which leaves at 12:15. In the procession the beautiful banner will be carried that Mr. Zero Marx, the contractor for all the beer-signs the Chicago and Milwaukee brewers furnish their customers, has presented the State Association, and which will be in charge of Mr. Rud Anbach. Nearly 125 delegates will represen Cook County in the convention, and as the majority of them are used to having a good time when away from the cares of the shop Quincy is likely to see lively times during the days of the convention.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Today the Louisiana Lottery Company, in the district courts of this parish, sued out a writ of injunction restraining Postmaster Merchant, of this city, from withholding mail matter addressed to M. A. Dauphin, its President, as directed to do by the Postmaster-General. The New Orleans National Bank has taken a similar course in its case.

THE OARSMEN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 21.—In the final heat at the Sodus Point regatta Ross won by a lap, Ten Eyck second, Lee third, Riley fourth; time 21:35.

In the consolation race Riley was first, Plaisted second, Gaisel third, Elliott fourth, Sexton fifth, Dabinottie sixth; time 22:35.

MISSOURI EDITORS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Editorial Association had a good meeting today, and attended the opera-house to witness Katie Putnam. They meet next year in Cameron.

The Governor

told the truth when he said Dr. Wing's Corn and Bunion Remedy had no equal. Druggists, 25c.

Novelties in upholstered chairs of their creating at J. A. Colby & Co.'s, 217 and 219 State st.

POISONED PRISONERS.

Over One Hundred Convicts in the Connecticut Penitentiary Taken Suddenly Ill.

Their Sufferings for a Time of the Most Excruciating and Alarming Character.

The Trouble Attributed to the Eating of Canned Meat—Lively Work for the Doctors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A half-dozen doctors were summoned from New Haven in great haste to the State Prison at Wethersfield this morning. Over one hundred convicts were suffering the severest agonies, and the lives of more than a dozen are still believed to be endangered. They had been mysteriously poisoned. Early yesterday afternoon one of the convicts complained to his overseer that he was dizzy and exceedingly sick at his stomach. The overseer thought the man was seeking to shirk his duty, and with a reprimand ordered him to resume his place at the bench where he and his companions were employed. Endeavoring to obey orders the man started to walk across the room. Suddenly he staggered, threw up his arms, and with a piteous shriek fell upon the floor vomiting violently, and by nervous twitchings showed that he was suffering intensely from an attack of the cramps. He was taken to his cell unable to speak and believed to be dying. Dr. Warner, the prison physician, was summoned to care for the man, but he had hardly received the message when demands for his services came pouring in from a dozen directions. More convicts in the same workshop had been attacked in a precisely similar way, and were lying at different points on the prison-grounds gasping for breath and apparently in the last agonies of death. Then came the announcement that the workmen in various other shops had been attacked, and within a few minutes from the time that the first man, "Tom" Davis, a Bridgeport burglar, was stricken over three-score men were demanding attention, and believed to be at death's door. Dr. Warner and his staff of assistants went to work, but there was a virtual panic within the prison walls, and the moans and shrieks of the terrified sufferers gave to the place an air of pandemonium. A messenger was sent out hurriedly for medical assistance, but in his fright he forgot his errand and a delay was occasioned which added greatly to the fears of the officers. It was due almost solely to the cool head of Dr. Warner that grievous results did not ensue almost immediately. He saw at once that the men had all been poisoned, and moved about among his patients administering antidotes with a rush that brought the perspiration to his brow. The men generally showed some signs of relief very soon, but some seemed to be growing worse constantly, their writhings increasing in energy and their moans becoming more and more piteous.

One of the first men to be attacked was Isaac H. Lockwood, the oily-tongued confidence-man, who was sentenced to a year at hard labor by a New Haven court a fortnight ago. Lockwood is the man who induced dishonest bank-clerks to tell him their crimes upon his promise to supply them with money to make good their embezzlements. A week ago he was assigned to the shoemaking department, and was pegging away at his work there when he was siezed by cramps, and, with wild screams, started to run hither and thither about the work-room, bent nearly double, clasping his portly stomach, and excitedly ejaculating: "I am dying! I am dying! Oh, send for the doctor quick, I am dying!" A teaspoonful of medicine soon brought him to his senses, and, though he is still sick in bed, there are no fears that he will die.

When night came on about forty of the convicts, who had so far escaped the infliction, were suddenly attacked, including a number of men who had been at work outside the prison walls during the afternoon. It was midnight before Dr. Warner could obtain a moment's rest, and then it was to leave colleagues actively at work beside the cots of nearly a score of writhing men whose death seemed imminent. Today the entire one hundred are weak and still suffering, though it is believed that not more than a dozen are in danger of dying. Nausea, resulting as much, perhaps, from medicine they took as from the original sickness, is now the chief trouble. What caused the sickness is as yet undetermined. The prisoners had for dinner yesterday boiled corned breasts of lamb, boiled potatoes, and bread. Nearly all of them ate of the bread and potatoes, but it has been discovered that only those who ate of the meat were sickened. The meat was purchased from a butcher in this city.

In answer to inquiries this afternoon Warden Sargent said: "We have made an investigation, but the result is indefinite. I have made inquiries in the kitchen and learn that all of the cooks were attacked with vomiting and cramps. The only thing that could possibly have caused the trouble was the meat. This was purchased in Hartford and was put into the large sixty-gallon iron pot to cook during the morning. No one to my knowledge had access to the kitchen except the cooks up to the time the lamb was served. The cooks in seasoning the stuff might have put in something by mistake, but then again I don't see how that could happen, as they are only allowed such spices and articles as are absolutely necessary for the proper preparation of the food."

An analysis of the meat cooked and uncooked will be made.

$2 WORTH OF MUSIC FOR 5 CENTS.

Cut this out and send it to S. Brainard's Sons, 136 State street, Chicago, with five cents in cash or stamps, and you will receive by return mail sample copy of *Brainard's Illustrated Musical World*, containing over $2 worth of music and an immense amount of musical reading and information. This offer is good until Oct. 10 only.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

How many people ruin their stomachs by swallowing cold drinks on a hot summer day, when they could avoid all danger by adding 15 drops of Angostura Bitters, besides imparting a delicious flavor to their summer beverages.

Landberg's Rhenish Colosne.

PERRINS'

MEN'S PIQUÉ KID GLOVES,

THE BEST FOR FIT AND WEAR.

This is the Button.

Miseries of Fo Hi.

A Humorous Satire on Civil Service.

Sold by all booksellers. Price, $1.00.

Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

ALL YE WEAK AND DYSPEPTICS,

Throw physic to the dogs and put your trust in

AREND'S KUMYSS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Kid Gloves.

We beg to advise our patrons and the general public that our Kid Glove Dep't has been replenished with the very latest productions of the European markets.

Mousquetaires in all lengths Buttons—4, 6, and 8 B. lengths. Gents' Hook, Button, and Clasp. Misses' Gloves of every kind. Reception Gloves in all tints.

Genuine Foster Kid Gloves with Improved Hook (cord never breaks and tears no lace).

Full stock of Silk and Cashmere Gloves and Mitts for Fall wear.

Just opened, a beautiful line of Dogskin Gloves for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Price from $1.00 up.

We are offering a 6-button Mousquetaire Suede Glove at 85c pair which can be relied on.

English Silk Gloves, plush lined, $1.00 pair.

J

RAILROADS.

The Louisville Passenger War Has Brought Tickets Down to One Dollar.

If Cincinnati Rates Are Disturbed the Eastern Illinois Will Take a Hand.

Rumors that the Lake Shore Will Move Its Passenger Depot to Polk Street.

The San Francisco Conference Resolves upon a Pool of Pacific Coast Business.

The Louisville Passenger-Rate War—Mr. Hill, of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Replies to the Statements Made by Mr. Stahlman.

As announced yesterday the Pan-Handle placed on sale yesterday morning tickets to Louisville at $1. It sells a rebate-ticket, for which $5 is charged, and at Louisville a rebate of $4 is paid back. This is done for the purpose of protecting the Indianapolis business, to which point the rate is $5.50. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago also reduced its rate to $1, selling a rebate-ticket for $4 and refunding at Louisville $3. The New Albany can make the rebate-ticket lower than the Pan-Handle, because it has only to protect Lafayette, to which point the regular rate is $3.50.

Both roads are doing an immense business, but it is hardly probable that either will be able to declare a dividend out of the net earnings. The New Albany really gets but 50 cents for each ticket, as it has to pay 50 cents for the use of the Pan-Handle's track and bridge from New Albany to Louisville. The Pan-Handle owning the bridge across the Ohio River, gets the full dollar from its own business and 50 cents besides from each Louisville ticket sold by the New Albany. The latter therefore is naturally the heaviest sufferer. Thus far no overtures for peace have been made by any one of the roads. Although no direct cut in the Cincinnati rate has yet been made, yet the fight greatly affects the Cincinnati business, as many Cincinnati passengers take advantage of the low Louisville rates, buying a ticket to that point for $1, and then purchase another for $3 (Exposition rate), or $5.50 (regular rate), which makes the through fare to Cincinnati via Louisville $6 or $6.50, while the regular direct rate to Cincinnati is $8.

Mr. William Hill, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois, has sent the following to the editor of THE TRIBUNE in reply to the charges made against his road by Vice-President Stahlman of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, in his interview published in Thursday's TRIBUNE:

It is remarkable how the weaknesses of human nature will assert themselves, and how prone one is to cast the odium of disagreeable transactions upon some other party. Vice-President Stahlman, of the Louisville & New Albany, has not proved an exception when he charges the Chicago & Eastern Illinois as being the cause of the Louisville war, by cutting rates and refusing to agree to maintain them. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois never did cut rates in the full sense of the expression. It did, however, pay a commission, a privilege conceded it by the pool lines long before the Louisville & New Albany had any existence as a Chicago line. When, however, it (the L. & N. A.) entered this city, to use the expression of one of its Passenger Agents, as reported in THE TRIBUNE a few days since, "they took things as they found them," which, according to their free interpretation, meant a loading up of the scalpers with Louisville tickets at $3.50 off the regular rate, which, in other words, was seeing the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and going it better, and more expensively.

In regard to the meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Mr. Stahlman refers to the General Passenger Agents agreeing to a basis of settlement, which they did not do. They merely agreed upon a recommendation to the General Managers, who have never seen fit to take any notice of it. Mr. Murray Keller, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville & New Albany, with the help of Mr. Stahlman, sprung the recommendation upon the meeting. Mr. Keller has since acknowledged he had no idea of its being carried out, as he knew it would not be entertained by a General Manager of one of the other roads. The representative of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois was the only one who voted in the negative to it, seeing at the time that it was a very good thing for the Louisville & New Albany, but very bad for the rest. Consequently Mr. Stahlman credits him with being unwilling to maintain rates.

Now the Chicago & Eastern Illinois is not in this fight and will not be, so long as it is confined to Louisville, since there are only about ten passengers daily from Chicago to Louisville divided among all the lines, and it will be a cold day when the Danville Route (C. & E. I.) bothers its head about such unimportant business. But if the war interferes with Indianapolis and Cincinnati business, then there will be another Richmond in the field.

Rumors that the Lake Shore Means to Abandon the Van Buren Street Depot and Build a New One on Polk Street.

Frequent reference has been made in THE TRIBUNE to the reports that the Lake Shore or Nickel-Plate, or both, are buying property south of Sixteenth street and east of Clark street—the Lake Shore right-of-way at present being all west of Clark street—for the purpose of getting additional facilities for handling their business in this city, as there is no more room for expansion west of Clark street. These reports have caused considerable excitement in Aldermanic circles, because if they turn out to be correct the Lake Shore would have to come before the Council with an ordinance for the right to cross the streets south of Sixteenth and east of Clark streets, and which the Aldermen think would prove another bonanza for them. Although the Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate officials deny the correctness of the report, yet additional facts were obtained by a TRIBUNE representative yesterday which looks as if there was more in the scheme than the officers of the roads are willing to admit at present. According to this information, and which comes from a reliable and interested party, both the Lake Shore and Rock Island are in the scheme. It is stated that the officers of these roads have come to the conclusion that owing to the circumscribed room in their present passenger depot on Van Buren street it would be advisable to abandon the site altogether and erect a new one on Polk street, where there is plenty of room between Polk and Twelfth and Clark and the river to build a depot that will accommodate not only all the business of the Lake Shore and Rock Island, but that of the Nickel-Plate as well. Since the location of the new Board of Trade the site of the present Lake Shore and Rock Island Depot has become too valuable for railroad purposes, and the property can be sold for a larger amount than is necessary to build the new depot and acquire the additional right of way. By this scheme also the railroads will be able to offer the city an equivalent for the right to cross the streets south of Sixteenth street and east of Clark by removing the tracks from Harrison and Polk street, which everybody will admit are a great nuisance and impediment to travel. No great damage can be done by giving the railroads the right to cross the streets south of Sixteenth, east of Clark, as that section has already been mostly given up to the railroads, and it would be no more than a fair equivalent for the railroads abandoning the crossings at Polk and Harrison streets. The fact that the Lake Shore and Rock Island Roads were to have placed three additional stories on the present depot this year, the plans for which had already been drawn, but have not carried out their intention to make the improvement, looks very much as if it had been abandoned, because of the conclusion to vacate the depot altogether and build a new one on Polk street.

A Pool on Pacific Coast Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—At the opening of the second meeting this morning of railroad managers, Mr. Potter, of the Burlington & Missouri Road, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

It is the sense of this meeting that the several roads now concerned in traffic between Eastern States and the Pacific coast should be worked in harmony and upon equal rates.

This resulted in the formation of a committee composed solely of freight managers, with instructions to devise a plan whereby the earnings might be pooled and distributed among them it such proportion as would be equitable to all. The conference then adjourned to Monday next.

Among outside railroaders the feeling gains ground that the Northern Pacific will continue to maintain the independent position attributed to it, relying upon the good offices of the Union Pacific to sustain it in its demands, as all that can be extracted from the Central Pacific, against which the fight is chiefly made, is so much the better for those two particular roads. Besides this, Northern Pacific representatives know they have a better chance to make a good bargain now than they would have after a disastrous winter.

Opinions Rendered by the Iowa Railway Commissioners in Two Cases of Considerable Interest.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Railway Commissioners today rendered opinions in a couple of cases of interest. Messrs. Cline & Bennett, lumber-dealers at Meriden, enter complaint to the Commissioners that they have been shipping lumber from Dubuque over the Illinois Central Road; that they have been weighing the lumber since last spring, and find many cars fall short of the railroad company's weight; that they furnished the agent at Meriden with tickets showing the correct weight, and the freight bills were allowed to be paid on the corrected weights. H. L. Shute, General Freight Agent, writes from Chicago to the agent at Meriden, instructing him in the future to make no connections without the approval of his office after sending the evidence of overcharge, Mr. Shute claiming that the weight was quite as likely to be correctly weighed on the track scales at Dubuque as at Meriden. He directed the corrected waybills of July 12 and 25 to be allowed. This order gave rise to the complaint.

Mr. Tucker, Traffic Manager, writes Mr. Willis, the agent at Meriden, asking how Cline & Bennett weighed their lumber. The reply is, "By wagon loads on common hay scale, the weighing being done by a disinterested party." The difference between the actual weight and the company's waybill ranged from 900 to 5,500 pounds. The amount seems large, but the Meriden agent in allowing this, if he properly regarded the interests of his employers, had ample reason to be satisfied that the weights as furnished by Cline & Bennett were correct. No explanation of the cause of the incorrectness of weights was furnished by the complainant, but Mr. H. H. Parkin, agent at Dubuque, supplies the information. He says that the lumber is often loaded in stock-cars with manure in them, and the men were supposed to deduct a reasonable amount to cover the weight of the manure. But in many instances the estimate would be low, as the lumber covered the manure and the men could not see it.

The Commissioners can hardly believe that the officers of the Illinois Central Railroad would claim this method of determining the weight of the lumber weighed on even a hay scale by the wagon-load. The looseness of the method of doing business is hardly credited. To put a car weight to guess at the weight of the manure and water in a loaded car is, under the most favorable circumstances, a very questionable practice. When the car is filled with lumber so as to cover it no estimate can be made. We suppose the practice is to deduct from the load weight the registered weight of the car, with such allowance as may be thought best. The entire practice seems reprehensible. It is the business of the railway company to provide some means of doing this accurately, and if no other method can be arrived at the stock cars should be weighed before they are loaded as well as afterwards. The company have no right to complain if their men guess too little. The lumber dealer in exercising all the means in his power to attain accuracy is certainly doing a commendable thing. The board recommend, if the railway company can devise better means for getting at the weight of lumber, that they adopt that furnished by the Weighmaster at Meriden.

A petition of forty citizens of Hawarden, indorsed by the Hon. J. S. Stauble, was presented to the board, asking that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company be required to locate and erect a suitable passenger station at Hawarden, where their road crosses the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The petitioners state that the Town of Hawarden has about 500 inhabitants; that it is a division station for both passenger and freight trains of the Sioux City & Northwestern and Dakota Central Railways, both branches of the Northwestern Road; that a regular passenger-station at this point would be of great advantage and convenience to the people of Hawarden, which is fast becoming a town of prominence for all kinds of business. The papers were submitted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and Mr. Roswell Miller, assistant to the General Manager, stated that their station at Calliope was less than a mile from Hawarden; that they cannot at present afford to maintain two stations so close together, and cannot abandon their station of Calliope. The station at Calliope, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, was established and has been a station on that line of road ever since it was completed, at least five years before the Northwestern Road was built in that locality. The question whether the railway company could abandon this station or transfer it to another point without the consent of all parties interested or who have acquired some rights by the continued use and existence of Calliope Station is probably intended to be a part of Mr. Miller's reply.

The complaint is made under the following provisions of Sec. 3 of the Commissioner law: "Whenever in the judgment of the Railroad Commissioners it shall appear that any railroad corporation fails in any respect or particular to comply with the terms of its charter or the laws of the State, or any addition to or change of its stations or station houses, on any change in the mode of operating its road and conducting its business is reasonable and expedient in order to promote the security, convenience, and accommodation of the public, said Railroad Commissioners shall inform such railroad company of the improvements and changes which they adjudge to be proper, and a report of the proceedings shall be included in the annual report of the Commissioners to the Legislature."

The matter for the Commissioners to determine is, whether the business with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road of the 500 people living at Hawarden is of sufficient magnitude to justify the Commissioners in requiring them to erect and maintain another passenger station within less than a mile of a station that was established long before the petitioners had any interest in their present location, and which, it is fair to presume, they cannot now abandon. As at present advised the Commissioners do not feel justified in making the recommendation asked.

The Millers vs. the Railroads.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 21.—A buyer appeared on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce today to buy wheat with transit via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. He was bidding Millers' Association prices, and taking the transit with it. Rumor has it that he is simply an agent of the road, and that he brought with him fabulous sums to back his purchases. He denies being an agent of the road or anybody else, but says he is running a quiet little business of his own. The character of his purchases, taken in connection with the fact that he refuses transit of any other road, is accepted as evidence that the rumor is correct, and that he is protecting the interests of the road in its fight with the Millers' Association.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. C. W. Norris has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago (Kankakee line), with headquarters at No. 111 Randolph street, Chicago.

General-Solicitor J. L. Cary, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, has just returned to his post of duty after a pleasure trip to Newport and other Eastern points.

The resignation of Assistant General Freight Agent McCormick, of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, has taken effect, and Mr. McCormick will leave for his new home at Piano, Ill., in a few days.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy announces that it will charge $2 per car for switching between Chicago and the Fair-Grounds (Driving Park); charges must be prepaid to Chicago, as back charges will not be billed out.

On and after Monday, Sept. 24, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will open its line running south from Ashton, Dak., along the Jim River. Following are the names of stations and distances: Ashton to Redfield, 8.6 miles; Redfield to Tulare, 9.4 miles; Tulare to Bonilla, 10.7 miles; Bonilla to Wolsey, 12.4 miles.

An agent having been appointed at Bald Knob, Ark., on the main line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, freight destined to that point may now be received and forwarded without requiring prepayment. The following stations have been charged: Ozark, Mo., changed to Sabula; Parkers, Mo., changed to Aderton.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the second week in September were as follows: In Illinois, $184,234; in Iowa, $48,667; Southern Division, $85,282. Total, $317,553. For the corresponding week last year the gross earnings were: In Illinois, $170,370; in Iowa, $49,387; Southern Division, $71,018.77. Total, $290,775.77.

Kelley, Lowe & Co. commenced a suit to recover $1,000 of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company as overcharges on sixty-four car-loads of lumber sent from here to New Albany and Louisville. It is charged that the company agreed to take the lumber for $31 to $36 a car-load, but afterward extorted $46 a car-load.

The National Association of General Baggage Agents brought their convention to a conclusion at the Tremont House yesterday. A resolution was adopted recommending that, if practicable, the maximum weight of single pieces of emigrant baggage be reduced to 250 pounds. The association will hold its annual convention at St. Louis the third Wednesday of next February.

Mr. W. P. Campbell, Chief Clerk of the Sixth Division of the railway mail service in this city, returned yesterday from the convention of the Mutual Benefit Association of the officers and employes of the railway mail service at St. Paul. The delegates, Mr. Campbell says, were taken to St. Paul from Chicago over the Milwaukee & St. Paul in eleven hours, and were treated by the railroad company like princes.

The St. Paul management has just gone through with the usual formalities of appointing a General Ticket and Passenger Agent—Mr. A. V. H. Carpenter—of the newly acquired Fond du Lac, Ambor & Peoria Line; and Mr. Carpenter completes the formal program by appointing G. H. Heafford as Assistant General Passenger Agent, and A. F. Merrill as Assistant General Ticket Agent of the new line, these being the offices which they hold in connection with the entire St. Paul system.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley returned yesterday from a trip to Kansas City, Omaha, and Council Bluffs. He says business from Missouri River points is not as heavy as it was two or three weeks ago. This is due, he says, to the fact that farmers out West are busy seeding. He expects during October the heaviest movement of grain in the history of the Southwestern Association. He also states that the corn crop west of the Mississippi is now fully assured, and according to all accounts, is unusually heavy.

It was stated in a morning paper yesterday that it had been informed by a park policeman that a private cablegram had been received here stating that President Blackstone, of the Chicago & Alton, who is now in Europe, is convalescing from a serious illness. The officers of the Alton state that there is no truth in the report. President Blackstone went to Europe a few months ago to secure rest from his arduous duties. His health has greatly improved, and is hardly credited in the city while abroad. No cablegram received from him stated that he would sail on his return trip to this country Oct. 6.

On and after Monday next regular trains will be run on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul's Jim River extension from Wolsey to Ashton, a distance of forty-one miles. With the completion of the remaining fifteen miles there will be a direct line from Aberdeen to Mitchel. A statement just prepared under the direction of the St. Paul Company shows that the population of the counties in Dakota adjacent to the company's lines have increased over 61,000 during the last year, the total at present being over 176,000.

Mr. Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, announces that refrigerators to take butter and cheese only will be started from Chicago Tuesday, Sept. 25, for Memphis, Tenn., and Thursday, Sept. 27, for Galveston, Tex., and will leave the same day of each week thereafter. The cars will leave at 6.50 p. m., and freight will be received until 5 o'clock the same evening. The rates from Chicago will be as follows: To Memphis, 65 cents per 100 pounds on butter and 50 cents per 100 pounds on cheese. To Galveston, $1.25 per 100 pounds on butter and $1 on cheese. Freight for Houston will be taken in the Galveston cars at Galveston rates.

The Union Pacific gives notice that hereafter the following reduced rates on emigrant movables in car-loads, including live stock, released, if desired, or, live stock straight car-loads released, will be in effect for Idaho and Montana: From Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, to Dillon, Melrose, Silver Bow, Butte City, and Deer Lodge, Mont.: Blackfoot, American Falls, Shoshone, Bellevue, and Hailey, Idaho—emigrant movables, car-loads, $150 per car; less than car-loads, $2.00 per 100 pounds; horses and cattle released, $250 per car. Mountain Home, Kuna, Caldwell—emigrant movables, car-loads, $200 per car; less than car-loads, $3 per 100 pounds; horses or cattle released, $300 per car. No pass will be given, and in case the car contains any live stock it will be necessary that a man should be sent in charge of same, who will be required to purchase either an emigrant or second-class ticket. Lumber or other freight, such as groceries, small stocks of goods, etc., will not be taken in car-loads of emigrant movables.

Mr. H. R. Dunn, General Manager of the Great Western Dispatch, Erie & Pacific Dispatch, and South Shore Line (fast freight), has issued a circular to Western agents informing them that New York, Lake Erie & Western circular No. 63 provides for rates from Salamanca and Buffalo to local stations on its line as follows: "To stations east of Susquehanna, on main line, this company will accept its proportion of full tariff New York rates, provided its proportion is not less than 15 cents per 100 pounds from Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, Suspension and International Bridges. When New York division of through rate allows us more than these figures the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company must be given its full proportion. To Susquehanna and local stations on main lines west of Susquehanna this company will accept as its proportion 35 per cent of regular published tariff rates from Chicago to New York." To determine the rate from point of shipment to Salamanca, fast freight line agents should allow the lines west of Salamanca their proportion of the New York rate, to which will be added the above named arbitraries to make the through rate. From the following points the percentages named below should be used as the proportion west of Salamanca: Chicago, 54.67 per cent; Cincinnati, 43.03; Cleveland, 29.09; Columbus, 41.62; East St. Louis, 61.86; Fort Wayne, 46.59; Indianapolis, 51.04; Louisville, 55.23; Peoria, 50.39; Toledo, 39.81.

DOMINION NEWS.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—It is believed that Charles Harris, a young Englishman, was murdered by two deserters from Battery B named Lewis and Patton near Kingston in May last. Harris had a small sum of money in his pocket when he fell in with the deserters, to obtain which it is thought they put him out of the way.

The prospect of a short wheat crop in Ontario has led the Dominion Millers' Association to call a special meeting for the purpose of urging the Government to reduce the duty on wheat, which, it is held, is entirely out of proportion to the duty now imposed on flour. The duty on wheat is now 15 cents per bushel, and on flour 50 cents per barrel, which, it is held, is a discrimination of 20 cents per barrel in favor of the American miller. When the duty was fixed at 15 cents on wheat Canada was an exporter, but now, when wheat for grinding purposes will require to be imported, the millers represent it would be difficult to keep United States flour out unless the duty on flour is raised and lowered on grain.

AN INDIAN TERRITORY TRAGEDY.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—An Indian Territory special says: A terrible tragedy is reported from the Choctaw Nation, in which two men were killed outright and several wounded. Some time ago a party of four men camped on Big Creek for the purpose of hunting and fishing. They gave their names as Saddler, Tipton, and the Gray brothers, and claimed to reside in the vicinity of Paris, Tex. Last Wednesday night the camp was raided by a posse searching for horse-thieves, who asked the campers to surrender. The demand was refused, and a fight ensued, during which Saddler and one of the Gray brothers were killed, being shot with pistols. Tipton and the elder Gray mounted their horses and escaped, going toward the mountains. It is said the assailants plundered the camp, taking a lot of valuable personal effects.

THE NORTHWEST.

News Gatherings from the Territory Tributary to Chicago.

Illinois Methodist Conference at Danville—Fatal Accident to a Rock Island Business-Man.

An Interesting Case on Trial in Iowa—Marriage of a 12-Year-Old Girl in Michigan.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State this morning licensed the following: The Undine Hose Company of Ottawa; incorporators, Noah C. Perkins, Charles G. Russell, Albert F. Scoch, Carl J. Lutz, and Otto J. Gondolf. The Cloth-Cutters' and Tailors' Assembly, No. 2,395, Knights of Labor, Chicago; incorporators, Herman Cohn, J. Raphel, L. N. Twibis, Moetz Manke, S. Wald, and A. Mueller. Notice of an increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000 was filed by the Directors of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company of Chicago.

ILLINOIS METHODISTS.

DANVILLE, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Illinois Methodist Episcopal Conference continued its regular order of business this morning. Considerable time was occupied in choosing delegates to the General Conference to be held at Philadelphia next May, and but one out of the six was chosen—W. N. McElroy, of Bloomington. As lay delegates Joseph G. English, of this city, and Phil Gillett, of Jacksonville, were chosen. This afternoon was held the anniversary of the Education Society. W. D. Best spoke on the second probation. The Rev. W. H. H. Adams, President of the Illinois Wesleyan University, also addressed the conference. Dr. J. M. Reid, of New York, General Missionay Secretary, delivered the anniversary address of the Missionary Society tonight before a crowded house. Everything moves along nicely and this conference promises to be one of the most satisfactory held for many years. Appointments will be made known Monday.

BROKE HIS NECK.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A well-known citizen and business-man of Rock Island, Joseph Baker, was found dead in the road early this morning five miles above the city. From the evidence offered at the Coroner's inquest it appears that about 8 o'clock last evening, the night being very dark, Mr. Baker was returning from the country in a carriage. The wagon ran off the embankment, about six feet deep, and, falling upon Mr. Baker, broke his neck, besides generally mutilating the body. He lay where he died nearly twelve hours. The deceased was a resident of Chicago six years ago and married there. He was Secretary of the Jewelers' Guild of the Northwest. The Coroner's jury censures the Highway Commissioners of the township where the accident occurred for the narrowness of the road, whose width was about twenty feet.

FOUND DEAD.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Moses Shreffler, an old settler of this county, residing at Deselm, was found dead in his house this morning. He had been living with an unmarried son, and took his meals at another son's. He and his son had gone out between showers last night, and his son had gone to bed, supposing that he would go to stay over night, as it was stormy. Mr. Shreffler reached home, and fell dead about three feet from the door. The Coroner's verdict was death from natural causes.

GAS AT LITCHFIELD.

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At an adjourned meeting of the City Council an ordinance was passed giving to Cressler & King the right to erect gas works, lay pipes, etc., also on giving to L. C. Van Vleck, S. M. Grubbs, and J. D. Walker the exclusive right, without limit of time, to supply the city with natural gas.

ROCKFORD GRAYS.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Rockfords City Grays today attended the De Kalb County Fair at Sycamore with the Third Regiment Band. The Hon. Chaney Ellwood, Mayor of that city, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by the Hon. E. B. Sumner, of this city. A number of citizens also went.

RIOTOUS RAILROAD TRACK-LAYERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 21.—A party of drunken track-layers on the Illinois Southeastern Railroad raided the store of Frank A. Miller at Smithboro Wednesday night, doing about $600 damage to the stock and building. The Sheriff of the county, with a strong posse from Greenville, repaired to the scene and arrested about a dozen rioters and restored order.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Senator Cullom arrived from Washington this evening. He is without definit information in regard to the Collectorship in this district, and is not disposed to hazard any speculation as to the result or to state how soon the appointment will probably be made.

A CIRCUS PERFORMER KILLED.

EFFINGHAM, Ill., Sept. 21.—George W. Ryan, of Barret's circus, died last night. Ryan fell in the morning while endeavoring to throw a double somerset at rehearsal. He was 19 years old. His real name was Marsh. He was a magnificent athlete.

IOWA.

A SUIT FOR ALIMONY.

DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A peculiar case is now on trial before Judge Reed at Atlantic, which was brought to Cass County on a change of venue from Adair County. The plaintiff, Mrs. Rosa Smith, alleges that in 1851 she was married to the defendant, James Smith, in the Parish Olarey, County Cork, Ireland; that she lived with him for about ten years, at the end of which time he came to this country for the avowed purpose of obtaining money enough to send for his wife. After leaving her she received two letters from him, in both of which he reiterated his intention to send for her. Nothing further was ever heard from him. Mrs. Smith continued to live in Ireland for several years after her husband's departure for America, when she, too, set sail for the New World. Landing in New York, she proceeded to Illinois, where she resided until a few years ago, removing from that State to Council Bluffs, Ia., where some relatives of hers lived. About two years ago she learned that her recreant liege lord was living near Stuart, Ia., and that he was the owner of a large farm. She called upon him and recognized him at once. He, however, failed to acknowledge her. He was living happily with another woman, whom he had married in Hudson City, N. J., in 1866. At a recent term of the District Court she brought the suit mentioned above, and asked for alimony be granted her. In his answer Mr. Smith denies that he was ever married to the plaintiff, and as further defense avers that she is a woman of unchaste character.

OBITUARY.

A. C. Holmes, aged 71 years, died this morning at 4 o'clock. The deceased was a native of New York. At an early age his parents removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana in 1848, and thence to Iowa in 1850, settling in Iowa City. He engaged in the livery business, and in 1855 came to Des Moines, continuing in the same business, and was perhaps the eldest liveryman in the State.

EMANCIPATION-DAY.

The colored people of Des Moines ushered in the twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by an artillery salute. The cold air and threatening aspect of the skies put a damper upon the proceeding this forenoon and prevented the people from taking part in the program in large numbers. This afternoon, the weather being more favorable, the procession marched with music and flying banners to the old fair grounds, where the exercises were held. The orators of the day were Judge Nourse of this city, the Rev. J. A. Malone of Oskaloosa, and the Hon. Alexander Clark of Muscatine.

Judge Nourse, the noted prohibition advocate, made a stirring address, closing with a fervent appeal to the colored people to array themselves on the side of the school-house on the hill and against the saloon in the valley. He showed how ignorance and prejudice have always been the enemies of the black men and declared that the same persons that are now working against prohibition were against emancipation and against a free ballot and equal laws for the colored people.

The colored militia company was in the line of march, and the colored folks generally seemed to enjoy the occasion very much.

BOONE FAIR.

BOONE, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Boone District Fair opened yesterday, and today, the second day, the entries are larger in number than at any previous fair held by the District Association. Large crowds are in attendance.

WISCONSIN.

BURGLARIES.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—During last night burglars entered the grocery stores of J. F. Bruce & Bros. on Mifflin street and George W. Huntley on Pinckney street, taking $40 in cash and some goods from the former and $6 in cash and a few goods from the latter. The safes were not tampered with. Burglarious raids of minor importance are also reported today from the neighboring villages of Sun Prairie and Dodgeville.

KILLED BY A RUNAWAY TEAM.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—This evening Ira Jones, of Hustisford, while returning home, was instantly killed here by his team running away and throwing him from his wagon. He was one of the earliest settlers of Dodge County, going there from New York over forty years ago. His age was 75 years.

FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At the firemen's tournament held in this city today companies took part in the races and made time as follows: Hose team No. 4, of Sterling, Ill., time, 47¼ seconds; No. 2, of Beloit, time, 58¼; Fryhards, of Lyons, Iowa, 49¼; No. 1, of Beloit, 51¾; No. 2, of Janesville, 53½. Hook and ladder teams: Rescue, of Jefferson, Wis., time, 34¼ seconds; Janesville, 38½; Beloit, 38½. The distance run by the hose teams was 300 yards, and that by the hook and ladder companies 200 yards. The race took place on a public street.

CRACKSMEN IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 21.—The safes in the warehouses of Helms Bros. and Wieland, Callaway & Co. were blown open by burglars last night. Helms Bros.' loss is $300, and Wieland, Callaway & Co. lost $35.

MICHIGAN.

MARRIAGE OF A GIRL 12 YEARS OF AGE.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—A prominent topic of conversation in stores and upon the streets is the marriage of Frank Plankey, over 35 years of age, to a girl 12 years of age her last birthday—in appearance but a child. Plankey's acquaintances assert that he has a wife and four children residing in Canada. At an interview with Justice of the Peace Orrin N. Carpenter regarding the marriage he stated substantially as follows: "The girl was accompanied by her mother. I thought she appeared quite young, but was told her age was 15. The man swore he was not a married man, but since marrying them I have ascertained he has a wife and children living in Canada; also have learned that the girl was but 12 last birthday." Great indignation is expressed by our citizens.

DEER HUNTERS.

James Smith and son Henry, of Algonac, Mich., also seven hunters from Cleveland, arrived yesterday on the Oconto, ready for the first deer-hunting. Mr. Smith and son left with camp equipages and hounds this morning for Thompson's, while the Cleveland party go back of Alpena.

A SOCIETY EVENT.

COLDWATER, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The beautiful and spacious residence of Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Loveridge, "Maplewood," was thronged tonight with several hundred guests in honor of the reception to their son, H. Clarence Loveridge, and his bride, who returned today from a bridal tour in the West. The guests included many from abroad.

INDIANA.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

MADISON, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Frederick Seibert, aged 70, while up in a grapevine yesterday gathering fruit at his place on Stony Point, accidentally fell to the ground, a distance of twenty feet, and was killed.

A FARMER ROBBED.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—While attending the fair yesterday Sim McCannick, a farmer living south of this city, had his house ransacked by burglars, who secured $330 in gold besides considerable other goods.

LA PORTE COUNTY FAIR.

LA PORTE, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Today winds up the most successful fair that has been held in this county for years. The display of stock was the best ever exhibited. The attendance has been very large.

WILL HAVE THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the City Council it was decided to light the city with not less than fifty Jenny electric lamps of the usual 2,000-candle power by suspending single lamps diagonally at every second crossing in the business portion of the city and on masts or towers in the suburbs. The cost will be $5,000 per annum.

DAKOTA.

RETURNING EXCURSIONISTS.

FARGO, Dak., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—E. H. Talbott, editor of the *Railway Age*, passed eastward this evening in his special car. He was accompanied by Mrs. Talbott, Gov. Rusk of Wisconsin, Gen. Henderson of Illinois, Gen. William Nelson of Indiana, the Hon. Angus Smith, and Congressman Kasson of Iowa. Baron and Baroness Von Hoffman occupied another car in the same train. The last coach was the special one of the Saginaw Hunting Club, on their return from Montana.

THE LIBERALS.

Meeting of the Seventh Annual Congress of the National League at Milwaukee, Wis.—The President's Opening Speech.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The seventh annual congress of the National Liberal League began its session in this city today. The attendance was much lighter than had been expected, not more than fifty being present at the opening. President T. B. Wakeman, of New York, occupied the chair, and Dr. Juliet H. Severance, of this city, Vice-President of the league, and T. C. Leland, of New York, its Secretary, were upon the stage. The hall was profusely trimmed with greenery and tri-colored bunting. A bust of Humboldt, on the wall at the back of the stage, was wreathed with evergreens. In front of the stage was a portrait of Thomas Paine, also surrounded by a wreath of green.

In the course of his opening speech President Wakeman said: "Our reception shows that in Milwaukee we are among brethren. The exposition of art and industry which we find in progress here is another thing which makes us feel at home. The tendency of such enterprises is educational and progressive, and therefore in harmony with the objects of the league. It is necessary only to visit such a place as the Milwaukee Exposition to find that in every department of life except the fundamental department of religion there has been progress. No one looking at that exposition would think of putting the world back to the agricultural, and industrial, and artistic plane of 2,000 years ago. But our theological brethren are trying to keep alive the superstitions and the fears which flourished in the ruder and more ignorant ages of history. Even in Wisconsin greater freedom is needed. Here the Church can no longer punish independence of thought by imprisonment, but she can and she does punish it by social ostracism. Liberals can only in one way overcome the adverse influences which are arrayed against them, that is by organizing. Let them make their own society stand upon its own bottom. Let them found libraries and disseminate information and prevent the encroachments of superstition upon the public schools. They have already performed, and are performing, an important service. Take the Liberals out of this country and there is no doubt there would be an overwhelming rush of theology into the Government. I believe that this session and the future sessions of this congress will be fraught with good which will last for years, leading to the advancement of Liberalism in this country."

At the request of Secretary Leland the Chair appointed as Assistant-Secretary of the Convention Mrs. H. S. Lake, of California.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

A Call for the Grand Jury to Investigate Certain County Commissioners.

Some of the Inside History of Attempted Blackmail on County Appointees.

"Yes, I do think the grand jury should investigate the rumors floating about the County-Building in relation to the late election of county officials," said a prominent official yesterday. "It is a notorious fact that hardly any measure can come up in the County Board without somebody approaching the parties in interest with representations that he could fix the matter, and would be able to get the required number of votes for a consideration. In a great number of cases these brokers operate probably without being authorized by any member of the board, but very often the vote shows that other influences besides the public interest are moving the Commissioners. If every official who was elected by the County Board a few weeks ago was put under bath and questioned by the grand jury there would no doubt be a very interesting story of attempted blackmail come out—perhaps even of successful blackmail, for it is quite likely that some of the elected gave way under the pressure. I was able to resist on account of years of experience in political life."

"Have you been approached yourself in the manner in which Dr. Spray has been approached?"

"I shall tell the grand jury, if I get a chance. All I will say now is this: that the statements about the attempts to blackmail Dr. Spray are materially correct. A letter was sent to several officials seeking reelection which may be of no significance to the uninitiated, but which is conclusive proof for all who can read between the lines that somebody was trying to put up a job on those who for the time being were on the anxious seat. I know all about the scheme. It was bold enough, but too transparent for men of experience, and with them at least it had to miscarry, because it was put into operation after the question who was to be elected had been virtually settled. Dr. Spray talked to me about the propositions, and I advised him to make the reply and take the position he did. You see, when this job was sprung on us it was known to us that a caucus controlling the majority of the County Board had decided on our election. The decision of the caucus was known to the public, as were also the members of the caucus. Had any of the latter voted against us in the board it would have amounted to a virtual confession of complicity with the go-between, and that confession not one of them could risk. For that reason I felt perfectly safe in refusing to be bled and to listen to the representations made to me. But even if the scheme has completely miscarried, it should not be difficult to prove that an attempt has been made to blackmail a number of people by trying to make them believe that their election or reelection depended on their paying a stated sum. The story which you have indicated to me does not seem far from the truth, and it should be investigated by the grand jury. But leave my name out for the present; its publication might for the moment do more harm than good. I shall be on hand if called before the proper tribunal, and think every county official will prove an excellent witness for the prosecution, provided he speaks the truth."

THE BLACKMAIL SCHEME.

The man who spoke in this manner to the reporter yesterday is known as a skillful politician, and occupies besides one of the best offices in the gift of the County Board. The story to which allusion is made in the above was told the reporter by another member of the County Administration, who is very anxious to have it judicially investigated.

The story, in which a number of names are suppressed to make the County Board all the more anxious to insist on an investigation, runs as follows:

About the time that slatemakers were busy in the County Board, several of the County Commissioners were on a visit to the county institutions in Jefferson. Dr. Spray was met by them, and, in the course of the conversation, first one and then another informed Dr. Spray that somebody would soon see him in regard to the coming election, and that it would be to his interest to consider well the propositions which that

EDUCATIONAL.

Closing Day's Session of the Convention Sitting at Louisville, Kentucky.

A Resolution Favoring Federal Aid Adopted After a Long Debate.

An Address on the Best System of Schools under State Control.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Educational Convention was in session today, though many delegates had departed. The topic discussed today was the best system of schools under State control, which Dr. A. A. Miner, of Mississippi, treated very ably. The resolution favoring Federal aid to education was adopted with but one dissenting voice.

A rather lengthy debate preceded the vote, which was participated in by Judge Bullock, of this city, who defended the "inestimable right of each State to regulate the education of its own children without Federal interference." While he favored "Federal aid" he believed it should be explicitly stated in the resolution that the money appropriated by the Nation should be expended by the States themselves.

Dr. T. W. Bicknel, of Massachusetts, President of the National Teachers' Association, believed the resolution should be adopted. All could agree on the general recommendations contained in the report.

Prof. J. B. Shear, of Tennessee, followed the views of Judge Bullock. The question, he said, was a critical one. He believed the Government should require no guarantees on the part of the State, since that would lead to dictatorial action in regard to schools. The speaker also alluded to the position of religious sects and others who uphold private or denominational schools. They did not want the purse of the Federal Government thrown open to aid in breaking them down.

Dr. W. T. Harris, of Massachusetts, thought it should be explicitly stated in the resolution in what way the funds should be distributed.

Dr. Laws, President of the Missouri State University, said the policy of the country had always been to regard the National Government as the patron of education, while the State Government was the organizers and administrator.

Dr. White, of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, said that the committee had not embodied their private predilections in the resolutions.

Congressman Money, of Mississippi, also a member of the committee, said there was not a word in the report from which it might be inferred that the National Government was to interfere with the State systems.

Judge Beckner said the next House of Congress would represent the Jeffersonian theory of government, while the Executive and the Senate would represent the Hamiltonian system. There was no danger consequently that any extreme theories would prevail, but an educational bill could be passed which would agree with the ideas of both parties.

Dr. Minor, of Mississippi, said nobody had contemplated any other plan than for the fund given to the National Government to be handled and distributed by the States themselves.

Prof. Simmons, colored, of Louisville, was opposed to the resolution if politics were dragged into the question.

Congressman Wells, of Louisville, thought this was not a political question. A bill embodying the ideas of the resolution was unanimously adopted by the House Committee on Education at the last session.

A proposition to vote on the question by States was defeated by a large majority.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the commission provided for in the resolution: T. W. Bicknell, Massachusetts; S. G. Northup, Connecticut; M. S. Lytle, Pennsylvania; M. A. Newell, Maryland; Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Virginia; H. S. Thompson, South Carolina; Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, Georgia; Gustavus L. Orr, Georgia; O. P. Fitzgerald, Tennessee; Henry Randall White, New York; J. M. Gregory, Illinois; Thomas H. Payne, Tennessee. After the vote was taken the convention adjourned till 3 p. m.

SCHOOLS UNDER STATE CONTROL.

The question of how best to awaken public interest in education was discussed in the afternoon session, as also "The Best System of Schools under State Control." The address on the subject was made by Dr. A. A. Miner, of Massachusetts. He began his speech with a consideration of illiteracy, its extent and its evils. Prejudice is one of the greatest obstacles of the spread of education. The speaker then spoke of several principles which he thought should be embodied as fundamental doctrines in every State system. The system should involve the true and the highest aim—viz.: the development of character. Race distinctions should be ignored. We are all of one blood. Dr. Minor said the plan of mixing the races—black and white—in common schools had been successfully adopted in Massachusetts, and he thought it could be done in the South also. He did not wish to criticise the South for its feeling on that subject, but urged that the obstacles due to the present constitution of Southern society be gradually surmounted. The school system should embrace all the varied necessities of the population. The speaker warmly advocated object-teaching for the smaller children. In the appropriation of money there should be a blending of State and municipal authority. The district must raise funds itself before it can expect to receive funds from the State. If the State by law occupies the position of a parent in regard to the children, why would it not the Nation make an every good grandmother? There were no further speeches on the subject.

A VETERAN.

Judge Beckner introduced to the convention Dr. C. C. Graham, who now lacks but a month of being 90 years of age. The veteran gentleman made some remarks on the subject of education, and of the wonderful progress made in the West since his boyhood. His was listened to with much interest.

At the evening session the thanks of the convention were extended to the local press, to the people of Kentucky and Louisville, to the State Press Association, to the ladies' reception and to Chairman Buckner. The audience sang "Auld Lang Syne," and the Chairman declared the meeting adjourned sine die.

I. O. O. F.

Decided by the Sovereign Grand Lodge —The Patriarchal Circle.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 21.—In the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows this morning the appeal of L. D. Freer, of California, from the action of the Grand Lodge of California, relating to the question of whether members who become incapacitated by reason of old age are entitled to benefits, or are subjects of donations, as their necessities may require was discussed. The Grand Lodge of California took the latter view, and their decision was sustained and the appeal dismissed. The appeal of D. L. Murdoch from the action of the Grand Lodge of Illinois was dismissed. The appeal of E. E. Burt from the action of D. L. Gladstone Lodge No. 4, Manitoba, was sustained.

The appeal of J. W. Surles from the action of the Grand Lodge of Michigan on a question of benefits was sustained, and the Grand Lodge of Michigan was ordered to require Michigan Lodge No. 1 to pay Surles benefits from July 24 to January 24, 1883. The appeal of William Blair from the action of the Grand Lodge of Dakota was referred back to the Grand Lodge of Dakota. The appeal of R. J. McQuillan from the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was discussed. The Judiciary Committee reported, approving all the decisions of the Grand Sire save one.

The resolution on the matter of the patriarchal circle was unanimously adopted, and the Grand Sire instructed to promulgate the same. The resolution unreservedly approves the course of the Grand Sire in issuing the dispensations of Oct. 13, 1882, and April 10, 1883, and prescribes that any Odd-Fellows who shall hereafter retain membership in or become a member of any secret organization not subordinate to the grand body which shall have adopted or appropriated to its use the uniform, regalia, emblems, name, titles, mottoes, or initials of this order, or any part of them, or in which the qualification for membership is based upon an application in this order, or with which the applicant is required to obligate himself to prefer to, and the organization or any member thereof at the expense of this order or any of its members, shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow and a grave offense against Odd-Fellowship, and upon conviction shall be expelled. The duties of the subordinate lodges in this matter are set forth and the penalty of deprivation of charter imposed for failure to require due compliance therewith. The resolutions do not apply to Odd-Fellows' Benefit and Insurance Associations, and will take effect Jan. 1.

THE PUGILISTS.

Slade and Sullivan at Boston—The Maori No Longer a Pupil of Mace.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan and Herbert Slade were sought today for a statement regarding the challenges from William Sheriff, the Prussian, and Jem Mace. Sheriff says in his communication that the champion challenged him in print, and when he covered the deposit of $1,000 for a match of four rounds, Queensberry rules, in private, Sullivan backed out, being afraid of him. Mace, too, says he wants to meet the champion. Sullivan was absent at the races, but his manager, Frank Moran, said that all this talk about matching the "Prussian" or any one else against Sullivan is humbug, and that these men only want to advertise themselves and have no idea of fighting. "Neither does Mace have the least intention in the world of putting up his hands against the champion." Next Wednesday a combination, headed by John L. Sullivan, Herbert A. Slade, and Pete McCoy, will take the road, and with the assistance of Mike Gillespie, Steve Taylor, and Frank Moran, they will give exhibitions of the manly art in all of the chief cities of the country. Slade, the Maori, said that he had always doubted the intention of Mitchell to fight and was not surprised at the way in which their engagement had terminated. He (Slade) had gone into the matter in perfect good faith, and would have been in perfect condition, with sanguine expectation of winning, had he been allowed to meet his man. While not in training now, he said that he was keeping himself in good condition, and he had only gained twenty-four pounds since he left Kansas City. He weighs 210½ pounds. Slade further said that in consideration of $300, Mace had released him from his contract and that his fortunes were now all cast with Sullivan. Sullivan he said, will pay no attention to the cheap challenges.

MARINE NEWS.

Lake Freights and Charters.

Literally speaking, vesselmen were delayed by a stream of ice-water yesterday which coursed down their backs and sent a shiver throughout their entire system. Shippers held the nozzle and turned the stream on with full force. At the opening of Change a large supply of tonnage was placed on the grain market, but as corn was going up shippers turned a cold shoulder to the vesselmen, and did not appear anxious to charter room at any price. Carriers were blue; they had discharged their cargoes and wanted to load again and get away, but they did not want to accept lower rates. So far the corn market became a little more settled shippers commenced to look for room. They offered 4 cents on corn and 4½ cents on wheat to Buffalo, and having become convinced that it would be impossible to avoid the break in rates carriers breathed a prayer or two and accepted. They were not happy, however. For two months they have enjoyed high rates and full cargoes, and now that the season for severe gales is at hand they dislike very much to submit to a reduction. Quite a number of vessels were put in at shippers' rates and then the demand suddenly ceased. Later in the afternoon it revived and about 350,000 bushels capacity were engaged. Some of this was not reported.

The lumber market was almost clear of cargoes yesterday. The wind was from the southeast, and but few vessels were arriving. There was an active demand for carriers at unchanged rates, but vessels were comparatively scarce. An advance in rates is expected about Oct. 1.

CHARTERS.

To Buffalo.	No. bu.
Propeller City of Rome, corn and oats	15,000
Propeller Boston, corn and oats	70,000
Propeller Milwaukee, corn	70,000
Propeller Fred Mercur, corn	55,000
Propeller W. H. Barnum, corn	65,000
Propeller Minnesota, corn	65,000
Propeller James Davidson, corn	65,000
Schooner Bolivia, flaxseed	20,000
Schooner Middlesex, corn	30,000
Schooner Nicholson, corn	31,000
Schooner Massasoit, corn	30,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Lycoming, corn	50,000
Propeller Conemaugh, rye	82,000
To Collingwood.	
Schooner D. G. Fort, wheat	23,000
To Collingwood.	
Schooner J. P. Pendell, coal	20,000
Total	617,000

Hoisting and Docking Charges.

To those who have paid what they consider very high prices for having boilers hoisted on board steamers, or other heavy lifting, the following prices for similar work in New York may not prove uninteresting: The following are Fletcher & Co.'s rates: Five tons, $50; ten tons, $75; fifteen tons, $100; twenty tons, $125; twenty-five tons, $162; thirty tons, $200; thirty-five tons, $230; forty tons, $300; fifty tons, $400; sixty tons, $450; seventy tons, $500, and $10 per hour for light work. The cost of docking a vessel in New York is as follows: Screw steamer, 20 cents per ton for the first twenty-four hours, and 15 cents per ton per day afterwards; sidewheel steamer, 25 cents per ton for the first twenty-four hours, and 15 cents per ton per day afterwards; sailing vessel, 15 cents per ton for the first twenty-four hours, and 15 cents per ton per day afterwards. It often costs $16,000 to $20,000 to dock a large ocean steamer.

Nautical Notes.

The schooner Racine is at Miller Brothers' dry-dock to stop a leak.

The steambarge Imperial went into the Vessel-Owners' dry-dock last evening for general repairs.

Capt. C. N. Myers has been appointed master of the tug A. S. Allen in place of Capt. Thomas Kehoe.

Charles and Jacob Larson have sold the yacht Norden to the Muskegon Yacht Club for $1,200. The transfer will be made today.

The canal-boat Friendship, which was sunk by the steam-barge M. F. Butters, has been raised and placed in the Chicago Dry-Dock for repairs. A survey will be held today.

Owing to serious illness of his family, Capt. Peterson, of the schooner C. G. Mixer, has been compelled to resign his position for the reminder of the season. Capt. H. C. Fulton has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

During the summer season the propeller Minnesota and consort Massasoit have been engaged in the ore trade. Yesterday they were chartered to take grain to Buffalo. After discharging their cargoes they will go light to Escanaba and load ore for South Chicago.

Robert Lyon, mate of the steam-barge Emma E. Thompson, who sustained serious injuries by a fall Thursday, lies at his home, No. 144 Milton avenue, in a precarious condition. Last night he was reported as still alive, although the doctors say there is but slight chance of his recovering.

Word reached here yesterday that the grain cargo of the propeller Clinton was found to be badly damaged when it reached Kingston. The Clinton was caught in the big blow two weeks ago and disabled. She shipped considerable water and wet her cargo. The loss falls on the "Big Four" companies.

The tug Winslow, with the lighter Vampire, three steam-pumps, hawsers, and other wrecking appliances, has gone to Cheboygan, Mich., where she will remain until the close of navigation, ready to go on a moment's notice to the rescue of any vessel which happens to get into trouble in that direction during the fall months.

There is at present piled up on docks at East Tawas about 15,000,000 feet of lumber, and at Tawas City about 10,000,000. One firm of lumber inspectors have 6,000,000 ready for shipment, and complain of scarcity of vessels. Freights are the same from there as from Bay City, and vessels can load to a depth of fifteen feet at the docks.

Capt. Emery, of the barge N. P. Goodell, had a narrow escape from drowning last Friday while crossing Saginaw Bay in a gale. In attempting to clear the Ny, which had got fouled, the poling of the vessel caused him to lose his balance and plunge head first into the water. On rising to the surface he managed to catch hold of the rudder-guy, to which he held on until his crew hung a ladder over the stern of the vessel, thus enabling him to clamber on the deck again.

Vessels Passed Port Huron.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Gordon Campbell and consorts, 10; John Owen, with David Vance, De Bailey, 11; Wales and consorts, 2; Gladiator, with Moonlight, Pathfinder, 9:30; Montana, 12; Lycoming, George King and barges, 1:30; Oswerotekie and barges, 1:30; Minnesota and barges, 1; Huron City and barges, 6; E. Wallace, with Thomas Gawn, 8; Newburg, 9; Massachusetts and consort, 1:30; Jessie, 5; Hurlbut Height, 1:30; E. Jones, 1:30; Huron, sweepstakes, 2:30; schooners Lizzie Law, 4; Carvegie, with A. Boody and Swallow, 4:30; C. F. Curtis and barges, 4:30; George King and barges, 4:30; city of Cleveland, 6; R. A. Hacker, 6:40; S. H. Johnson, 6:40; China, 7:30; Mason, 7:30; Earnie Wing, 7:30. Down—Propeller Annie Young, 10; C. C. Bell, 10:30; Alcazar, 11; Russia, 12:30; Atlantic, 3:50; H. S. Hubbell and barges, 4:30; Empire State, 10:30; Iron Age with Red Wing and consort, 4:40; Fred McBryer and barges, 7:10; Swain, with John Wesley, Granger, Young America, H. Fitzhugh, Maumee Valley, Westford and barges, 9; D. W. Wilson with Frigie and barges, 11:30; Samson and barges, C. King, Walsh, C. H. Johnson, 2:30; Leitch, 3; Toledo, 4:10; I. Chaffee and barges, ; George L. Colwell and barges, 7:20. Wind south, light; weather cloudy.

Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Arrived from Chicago—Propellers Minneapolis, corn; Tacoma, corn, wheat; Waverly, corn, etc.; schooners George, flaxseed; Annie Sherwood, corn. From Menominee—Schooner Morning Star, pig-iron. From Hancock—Propeller St. Louis, copper, etc. Cleared for Chicago—Propellers Waverly, sundries; New York, sundries; Tacoma, coal; Commodore, sundries; schooners Thomas P. Sheldon, coal. Coal freights were steady at previous quotations. Receipts are not coming as freely as was expected, and the few vessels arriving are sufficient to prevent accumulations, thus keeping rates about steady. Engagements for Chicago—Schooner Golden Fleece, coal at 60 cents. For Milwaukee—Schooner Annie Sherwood, coal at 60 cents. For Port Huron—Schooner North Cape, coal at 40 cents, and lumber from Cheboygan to Chicago at $1.87½. For Sandusky—Schooners Kate Richmond and Fleetwing, coal at 30 cents. For Detroit—Schooner Atmosphere, coal at 25 cents. Canal freights were steady at 6¼ cents on wheat and 6 cents on corn to New York. A number of vessels which had been windbound at the upper end of this lake arrived today. Among them were the steamer Minneapolis and consort George, schooner Charles Foster, North Cape, and Golden Fleece from Chicago; schooner King Sisters from Marquette, schooner Morning Star from Menominee. Some of these reached Lake Erie last Monday, but came to in Pigeon Bay on account of the stiff northeaster. Masters say that Tuesday over seventy vessels, steam, sail, and tow, were anchored there. The wind has been on the lake a week, and today it is from the east. The Minneapolis and George will load coal for Chicago at 60 cents. The steamer St. Louis left for Duluth tonight. As near as can be learned she will not be driven off the route till the close of the season. The tug Charles Kellogg came in this morning with the schooner King Sisters, ore-laden, from Marquette for Black Rock, which had sprung a leak at Marquette. The Kellogg left tonight with the schooners Marengo and Thomas P. Sheldon, coal-laden, for Milwaukee and Chicago. The Marengo arrived light. By order of the City Marshal only a certain number of tugs will be allowed to leave the harbor at one time. This order or any of its members, shall be guilty of conduct unbecoming an Odd-Fellow and a grave offense against Odd-Fellowship, and upon conviction shall be expelled. The duties of the subordinate lodges in this matter are set forth and the penalty of deprivation of charter imposed for failure to require due compliance therewith. The resolutions do not apply to Odd-Fellows' Benefit and Insurance Associations, and will take effect Jan. 1.

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Canadian Ports.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The Colchester Reef lightship was brought in yesterday in a disabled condition, leaving the reef unprotected. She is suffering from general debility, and is a disgrace to the Canadian marine. An effort should be made to have something more reliable placed there. The signals are displayed for a heavy gale from the westward.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Passed down—Propeller Chicago to Kingston, corn. Up—Propeller Soudan, Ogdensburg to Chicago, general cargo; Nashua, Ordensburg to Toledo, general cargo.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooner Swanpan, Kingston to Chicago, light. Passed down—Schooners Hyderabad, Toledo to Kingston, corn; John Magee, Chicago to Kingston, corn; propellers Canada, Chicago to Kingston, corn; Ocean, Duluth to Kingston, general cargo.

Lake Michigan.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The wind having shifted to the southeast the entire wind-bound fleet got away today. There were over fifty sail departures this morning. The work of transferring the steam-barge Jim Sheridan from a single to a double-decker has been completed. Her tonnage has been increased from 561 to 768. The wrecked propeller Pomeroy is lying at the harbor here. There has been no work done on her for two weeks. Her master, Capt. Wax, is still in Buffalo. Clearance—Steambarge Jim Sheridan, for Escanaba. Arrives—Steam-barge Kitty M. Forbes, with barges Virginius, Fanny Neil. Shippers were today offering 4¾ cents on wheat to Buffalo and 1 cents to Kingston, but vessels were holding for higher rates.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propeller Fountain City, 6:30 a. m.; tug Saugatuck, with schooner White Cloud, 2:30 p. m. Arrived—Steam-barge Smith Moore, Depot Fred—Schooners Imperial, Bertie Calkins; sloop J. S. Sullivan. Wind east, heavy; weather cloudy, with some rain and fog.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manistowoc, sundries.
Stmr Manistee, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Chicago, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop C. P. Heath, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. M. Torrent, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 55,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop H. J. Jewett, Buffalo, 65,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Schr Ida Corry, Marinette, sundries.
Schr Menekaunee, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Niagara, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Riley Hughes, Escanaba, 24,000 bu oats.
Schr Ada Medora, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Head Case, Collingwood, 21,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Jessie, Manistee, light.
Schr E. E. Packard, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, light.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Active, Peshtigo, sundries.
Schr Stephenson, Menominee, sundries.
Schr Fred Carney, Marinette, light.
Schr B. Pereo, Manistee, light.
Schr Scanlon, Big River, light.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, 90,000 bu barleed, 16,000 bu corn, 1,000 brls flour.
Schr Menominee, Menominee, light.
Schr S. A. Irish, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kansas, Point Sauble, sundries.
Schr E. Stephenson, Buffalo, 47,000 bu corn.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 55,000 bu corn.
Prop H. B. Pereo, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Narragansett, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Tennessee, Gurdee Bay, light.
Schr Pilot, White Lake, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saginaw, merchandise.
Prop Menominee, Menominee, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Northwest, Buffalo, 67,000 bu corn.
Schr Iver Lawson, Sturgeon Bay, bark.
Schr C. Amadeo, Manistee, light.
Schr Lotus, Menominee, light.
Prop Cumberland, Buffalo, 71,500 bu corn.
Schr Merchant, Garden, merchandise.
Scow J. H. Stead, Cleveland, light.
Schr J. G. Wright, Bay City, light.
Prop Huntress, South Haven, light.

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An elegant variety in chamber sets is now exhibited at Holton's, 228 Wabash.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BLOODED CATTLE.

IMPORTANT STOCK SALE YESTERDAY AT DEXTER PARK.

Some red-polled cattle were sold at Dexter Park yesterday afternoon. They were the property of R. Geldard and W. G. Busk, of Salisbury, England, and formed a part of the largest importation which ever left the home of the breed. Although just out of quarantine, they were, as a rule, in excellent condition. On account of a confusion of dates, possibly, there was not a very large attendance of buyers, and, owing to the fact that the cattle are somewhat new to this country, the prices were far below the worth of the animals, according to the owners. Among the sixty or seventy stockmen present were A. B. McNaught, of Tallula, Ill.; Mr. Beck, of Menard County; Gen. Ross, of Iowa City; the Hon. Lar Ross, A. Crawford, Lone Tree, Ia.; Bradford Hancock, Chicago; Dr. Sprague, E. W. Spencer, Dodge City, Kas.; J. H. Tunnan, I. A. Downs, and J. H. Saunders, Chicago. Col. J. W. Judy was the auctioneer, but his eloquence had little effect on the crowd.

The following were sold:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

No. 1. Cherry 1,274 K. 23, calved Jan. 26, 1875, bred by M. Palmer, of Willby, Attleborough; $275; F. A. Abbott, Woodstock, Ill.

No. 2. Chaste 1,260 K. 25, calved March 5, 1880, bred by M. Palmer; $300; J. H. Truman, Chicago.

No. 3. Charity 2,057 K. 23, calved Feb. 2, 1880, bred by M. Palmer; $200; G. Jones, Galesburg.

No. 4. Jewel Pea 2,367 U. 14, calved December, 1877, bred by M. Hunter Rodwell, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; $310; L. Teenie, Elgin.

No. 5. Tansy 2,570 U. 14, calved Jan. 1, 1880, bred by M. Palmer; $300; Gen. L. F. Ross, Iowa City, Ia.

No. 6. Beauty 1,313 U. 34, calved in 1880, bred by M. W. Harvey, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; $295; Andrew Crawford, Lone Tree, Ia.

No. 7. Lupine 3,341 U. 34, calved Oct. 4, 1881, bred by M. Palmer; $300; Andrew Crawford.

No. 8. Lily 4th 1,627 N. 2, calved Oct. 31, 1879, bred by M. Lofft, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; $330; H. Brown, Chicago.

No. 9. Thrift 2,578 N. 2, calved December, 1881, bred by Mr. Palmer; $300; Gen. Ross.

No. 10. Elmham 3d 1,495 A. 3, calved Nov. 9, 1879, bred by Mr. Lofft; $295; W. F. Osborne, Antonia, Texas.

No. 11. Pimpernel 2,444 A. 3, calved Oct. 18, 1882, bred by M. Palmer; $310; G. Jones.

No. 12. Troston Nelly 2,576 A. 1, calved September, 1883, bred by Mr. Lofft; $305; A. H. Brown.

No. 13. Tamouse 1,933 U. 34, calved April 5, 1879, bred by Mr. Kirkbeck, of Stoke, Holy Cross, Norfolk; $180; L. W. Ross, Lewiston, Ill.

No. 14. Tina 1,936 P. 4, calved Sept. 6, 1878, bred by Mr. Richbeck; $310; E. Smith Jamesson, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

No. 15. Clary 1,597 P. 9, calved April 8, 1880, bred by Mr. Powell, of Little Snoring, Norfolk, with calf, was put up at $500, but there being no bids one was withdrawn, and the sale of cows and heifers was closed, sixteen remaining undisposed of.

BULLS.

In order to see if bulls would go off better, No. 41 Timon 765 U. 14, calved Dec. 16, 1882, bred by M. Palmer, was put in the ring and knocked down for $205 to S. A. Aiken, of Aledo, Ill. This discouraged Mr. Geldard, but he offered to start Orlando 711 B. 20, calved April 7, 1881, and bred by Mr. Biddell, of Playford, Suffolk, at $1,000, but there was not a bid, so the sale was stopped at $1.50. Louis Swedenman, a sailor on the schooner Havana, had his foot badly jammed, and was taken to the hospital.

BUTE, Pa., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Arrived—Propellers Quebec, Chicago; Japan, merchandise, Buffalo; Empire State, merchandise, Duluth; schooner Wand, lumber, Bay City. Sailed—Propellers Delaware, merchandise, Chicago; Raleigh, Milwaukee, coal.

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Schr C. Amadeo, Manistee, light.
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Prop Cumberland, Buffalo,

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Lieut. W. Fish, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

James F. Gregory, U. S. A., is at the Leland.

C. H. Deere and family, of Moline, are at the Palmer.

Judge Coles Morris, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

S. P. Ell, of Marquette, Mich., is at the Grand Pacific.

Samuel Goodman, of Philadelphia, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. Smith D. Atkins, of Freeport, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Gurteen, of Detroit, are at the Palmer.

A. N. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States, is at the Palmer.

Sir William and Lady McCormick, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

William H. Bliss, United States District Attorney at St. Louis, is in the city.

J. L. Hutchinson, of New York, manager of Barnum's circus, is at the Palmer.

F. N. Stockpole, of Boston, and D. D. Kane, of Washington, D. C., are at the Tremont.

Charles F. Washburn and Preston H. Grover, of Worcester, Mass., are at the Leland.

Mayor Harrison was in St. Paul last night, and will arrive here today on the Chicago & Northwestern.

There is an unauthenticated report that Father Gavan, formerly of St. Mary's Church, and latterly of Waukegan, has been appointed to succeed Father Riordan as pastor of St. James' Parish.

W. B. Howard, of the contracting firm of Brown, Howard & Co., has returned from the East, where he has been spending the summer with his family. While at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, he was attacked with facial neuralgia, and the news of the death of his old partner, Harry Fox, prolonged his illness, but he returns entirely recovered.

IN GENERAL.

Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin will make their reappearance at Hooley's Theatre tomorrow evening in their drama entitled "'49."

The corner-stone of the Chicago Manual Training-School, at the corner of Michigan avenue and Twelfth street, will be laid next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street [TRIBUNE Building], was as follows: 8 a. m., 56; 9 a. m., 57; 10 a. m., 60; 11 a. m., 62; 12 m., 62; 1 p. m., 65; 3 p. m., 60; 6 p. m., 53. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.37; 6 p. m., 29.38.

At a meeting of colored men who are opposed to what they call "buck-and-gag law" Dr. Washington, J. W. E. Thomas, R. M. Mitchell, and Capt. Brown were appointed delegates to the State Convention to be held in Springfield Oct. 16.

Lena Fredrickson, employed as janitress in the Board of Trade Building, fell from a Milwaukee avenue car yesterday morning, and one of her feet getting under the wheels it was so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary. The woman was taken to her home at No. 158 North Green street.

The Chicago Bowling Club challenges the St. Louis Bowling Club to play ten games of ten pins American string game of ten frames each, five games to be played in Chicago in October, the date to be fixed hereafter, and five games to be played in St. Louis in November, the date to be fixed hereafter. The prize is to be a gold badge for each winning player, to be paid for by the losers.

William Williamson was arrested yesterday by the Government authorities for deserting from the propeller Conestoga. The United States Marshal had him placed on the boat and locked up, when he will be compelled to work after the boat leaves port. The vessel runs between Erie and Chicago, and upon reaching here he deserted because he found the wages were higher.

Deputy-Sheriff Graves yesterday took possession of the stock of jewelry belonging to Hadley C. Tripp, No. 174 Madison street, under a confession of judgment for $6,206.67 in favor of G. N. Horton and B. J. Angell. The business of H. T. Tripp has been but a small one, and it could not be learned who his other creditors are. The stock and assets in sight will not cover the amount of the judgment.

The dirty state of our streets is the common topic of conversation, and now is the time that they should be thoroughly cleansed before winter comes. The covering of the filth by snow and ice creates a dangerous evil when they disappear in the spring. The foul matter will have become a putrid mass that are the progenitors of malarial diseases. The proper officers should see to it that our thoroughfares should be made fit to receive a carpet of snow.

Among the marriage-licenses procured yesterday was one by which Mrs. Van Kometer, the heroine of a sensational divorce suit a month or two ago, is to be made Mrs. Walter. It will be remembered that Mrs. Kometer's first husband staid in jail over a year to escape the payment of the costs and finally ordered him to pay his wife pending the suit, and that he regained his liberty only a few weeks ago under a compromise with Mrs. Van Kometer, who by this time is probably Mrs. Walter.

While sitting in front of his home at No. 85 Fourth avenue about 7 o'clock last evening William Rankins, colored, 38 years old, dropped dead. A medical attendant pronounced heart disease the cause. Deceased came to this city about a year ago from Joliet, Ill., where he formerly conducted a saloon. Shortly before giving up his business there a fight occurred in his place, during which Rankins received a bullet in the left shoulder, which has never been abstracted, producing ill-health. His friends attribute his death to the effects of this wound.

An elderly woman, evidently demented, was taken from the Northwestern Depot last night by the patrol-wagon to the East Chicago Avenue Station. From letters in her possession it appeared that her name was Mrs. Bella Conners and that she had a son-in-law, Thomas Foley, at No. 649 West Twenty-first street, this city. Her husband, John Conners, also figured in the letters and evidently was a railroad man living at South Whitley, Ill. Her relatives will be notified. She could give no coherent statement of how she came to be in the depot.

By some means or another the idea has spread among the country towns that the Chicago City Council had offered a reward for the best bridge-gate. Yesterday Commissioner Cregier received the following remarkable communication: "SEPT. 13, 1883, Kewana, Fulton co., Ind.—Your Honor, Ser I seen in the Logansport Journal that the town of Chicago has offered $10,000 to eny one that would instrut A gate that would ultinaty close the way when Bridge is turned round and the Bote passes Bi. Now plese let me no whether yo have got it or not. JAMES A. MOORE."

The Episcopal Convocation of the Northeastern Deanery of the Diocese of Illinois meets in St. James' Church, Dundee, the Rev. Edward Ritchie, rector, Sept. 24 and 25. Monday evening there will be divine service and short addresses from the Rev. Messrs. William E. Toll of Waukegan, Dr. Clinton Locke of Chicago, and Stephen H. Green of Elgin. After celebration of the holy communion Tuesday morning an original paper will be read by the Rev. Henry G. Perry of Chicago, following which the regular business meeting of the chapter will take place. The Bishop of the diocese and many of the clergy are expected to be present during the convocation.

There was considerable excitement last evening at 7 o'clock at the Union Depot. The passenger-train on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road was just arriving at the depot when one of the passengers, William Fitzpatrick, aged 25, jumped through one of the car windows into the railroad yard, scattering broken glass over the crowd and causing no little consternation, but fortunately escaping uninjured. He was seized by the depot policemen, who had him taken to the Despiaines Street Station by the patrol-wagon. He will be held until he is examined by the County Physician, as he is thought to be insane. He boarded the train at Minersville, Cleveland's County, Pa., and was bound for Lincoln, Ill.

Washington Chapter of Royal Arch Masons celebrated with great splendor last evening at its hall, at the corner of West Washington and South Halsted streets, the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization. The audience entirely filled the hall, and the exercises consisted of a literary and musical entertainment, a supper, and a dance. The music was supplied by Rand's orchestra and the Oriental Quartet, and was of a high order. The singing of the quartet was very highly appreciated, especially when they sang the celebrated cat-dirge from the opera of Prof. and Mrs. H. P. Mountree were of considerable merit, and the audience into convulsions. P. G. High Priest, Wiley M. Egan, read a highly interesting historical sketch of the chapter, which he said now contained 375 members, and was the largest chapter in the United States. There was present on the platform the venerable Rob Morris of Kentucky, aged 70 years, a prominent Masonic writer, and one of the oldest Masons in this country, who also made a brief address. The supper which was served when the addresses were over was a very elegant one, and was followed by a very spirited dance, which was prolonged to a late hour.

A number of the members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland for the Northwest met last night at the Grand Pacific for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for attending the reunion at Cincinnati, which takes place Oct. 24 and 25. The Committee on Transportation reported that all the railroad companies had offered to sell return tickets for $10, furnishing special cars with sleepers extra. The Secretary has directed to send circulars to the members of the society requesting them to inform him if they would attend the reunion, and to remit their yearly dues. A motion to hold the annual election here Oct. 22, prior to the departure to Cincinnati, was carried. A motion also prevailed that the next annual meeting should be held here, at which the society will decide upon some battlefield to visit in a body.

Two escaped lunatics were yesterday returned to the authorities and placed in the Insane Department of the County Jail. One of them, Ida Johnson, a servant-girl, who was sent to Jefferson only a short time ago, escaped Thursday, and was arrested yesterday by the police on West Lake street. The other was Lewis P. Lee, an old lunatic, who escaped from Jefferson some time ago. He accosted County-Commissioner Albright yesterday on the steps leading to the Criminal Court Building with a question about Dr. Frey, of the Poor-House. The Commissioner happened to recognize the man, whom he had seen occasionally in Jefferson, and pretending to show the way to Dr. Frey's office conducted Mr. Lee into the Insane Department, and had him placed in one of the cells. Both fugitives will be returned to Jefferson today. They are of the harmless kind of lunatics, are allowed to roam about the asylum grounds a good deal, and have frequent chances to elude the watchfulness of the guard.

A parlor conference was held Thursday evening in the Plankinton House, Milwaukee. Quite a large number of the strongest and best men of the city were present. A great deal of interest was manifested, and after listening to an address from Mr. A. Paxton, of the Citizens' League of Chicago, who was present by invitation, it was unanimously resolved by a rising vote to organize a Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards for the City of Milwaukee. A constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the league, and another committee to arrange for two mass-meetings to be held the second Sunday of October, to be addressed by Emery A. Storrs, C. C. Bonney, F. F. Eimendorf, and Mr. Andrew Paxton, of Chicago. There was but one feeling in the meeting, and that was a determination to make the League of Milwaukee as great a success as the parent League of Chicago.

County Commissioner Wasserman, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Service, is very busy at present familiarizing himself with the boundaries of the election precincts in order to be prepared for the allotment of voting-places. His committee will have to report to the County Board no later than two weeks from next Monday. He has also decided to be very magnanimous to the Republicans by giving them one Republican judge in each election precinct of the county. This magnanimity will be hardly appreciated, however, as enough votes are pledged to a plan to have in Democratic precincts two of the three judges to be appointed named by the Republican Central Committee and the third by the Democrats, while in Republican precincts two Democrats and one Republican will be appointed judges. It is to be hoped that the County Board will be enabled to appoint the very best men from each party in each precinct, and clubs and other organizations should see to it that the right names are proposed. It is also desirable that petitions for an increase in voting-places be sent to the County Board without delay, as the voting-places will have to be designated and judges of election have to be appointed thirty days before the election which will occur Nov. 6.

ORGAN CONCERT.

A vocal and instrumental concert was given last evening at the Second Baptist Church by way of inaugurating the new church organ just completed, and with a view to raising funds to pay for it. The organists and piano accompanists were Prof. Louis Falk, Prof. C. H. Rohner, and Mr. Frank H. Pierce. The soloists were Mrs. Louis Falk, Miss Medora H. Henson, Mrs. C. B. Shourds, and Mrs. C. D. Carrington. In addition to these the Chicago Quartet lent its aid. The large audience-room of the church was completely filled, and the performance met with a very enthusiastic reception. The ladies in particular were great favorites, Miss Henson, Mrs. Falk, and Mrs. Shourds receiving encores. The quartet excited almost, if not quite, as much admiration, and were recalled in both numbers. The new organ was built by M. Schlandecker, of Chicago, at a cost of $5,000. It presents a very fine appearance, and makes considerable improvement in the appearance of the room. Its qualities seemed to give abundant satisfaction to the members of the church, and the skill of the gentlemen who presided at the instrument last evening was beyond dispute. A large sum of money was realized from the performance.

LAW-BREAKERS.

Policeman O'Brien, who shot young Parades, the South Chicago youth, in Chicago, appeared before Justice Bremer at South Chicago yesterday, waived examination, and was bound over in the sum of $1,000 to the next term of the Criminal Court.

Officers Patrick Farley and James Rosencrans last evening arrested Michael Bolan and John O'Neill, and imprisoned them at the Hinman Street Police Station on a charge of burglary. Wednesday night they entered the saloon of James Kennedy on Kedzie avenue, near the canal bank, and stole 900 cigars and a quantity of liquor. They admitted the theft.

The examination of E. L. White, who was arrested about two weeks since on the charge of embezzling $565 from the commission firm of Ruger & Durgan, on South Water street, was had before Justice Foote yesterday, who held the defendant to the Criminal Court in $1,000 bail. The evidence showed that the books over which White presided while handling the cash had been altered by some one, apparently to cover up peculations.

Edward A. Jacobs, No. 139 Sangamon street, an old offender, was yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Justice Prindiville in $300 bail for selling intoxicating liquor to a drunkard, on complaint made by C. M. Abenson, of the North Side Citizens' League. The case of Ferdinand Brushke, 205 Division street, charged with selling intoxicating liquor to minors and for permitting minors to play pool, was continued for further examination, under $400 bail, until Sept. 29, by Justice Kersten.

On complaint of Officer Mitchell, of the Humane Society, Mr. P. Piper, of No. 33 Twenty-ninth street, was brought before Justice Foote yesterday charged with cruelty to a young girl named Annie E. Clark, who was employed by Mrs. Piper as a domestic. Annie entered into the woman's service only a week or two ago, and stated at the time that she was subject to epileptic fits. But last Sunday night, when the girl was attacked by one of the fits Mrs. Piper, it is alleged, refused to have the girl in the house or provide for her in any way. Some of the neighbors kindly took care of her. Mrs. Piper will give her version of the story Sept. 29, to which date the case was continued in $300 bail.

The attorneys of L. E. Lester, the commercial traveler who had been convicted of embezzling $750 from his employers, McLaughlin & Co., the wholesale spice-dealers, argued yesterday a motion for a new trial before Judge Rogers, on the ground that Mr. Lester's crime, if it existed at all, had been committed in Kansas, and was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Cook County courts. But this motion was denied, as was also a motion to arrest judgment. Lester was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, but his attorneys propose to secure a supersedeas, and to take the case to the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions, which they will have to file within thirty days.

Wednesday afternoon about 2 o'clock as Mr. John P. Foss, Secretary and Treasurer of the Holcomb Silverware Manufacturing Company, situated at Nos. 211 and 213 Randolph street, was entering his office he was struck on the head with a sandbag in the hands of some desperate robber and knocked insensible. Before he recovered sensibility the safe was robbed of about $60, but the thief or thieves in their hurry overlooked a bank-book containing a little over $1,600 which was in a drawer. The employés of the office had gone to a fire on Market street at the time, thus leaving the office temporarily alone. Beyond a serious swelling caused by the blow Mr. Foss suffers no inconvenience. There is no clew to the thief.

Mr. F. Corgswell, whose place of business is on West Madison street, has been brought into court on numerous occasions charged with obstructing the street. The pavement in front of his store during business hours is almost completely covered with articles of furniture, much to the inconvenience of pedestrians who pass that way. A few days ago Mr. Corgswell was before Justice Russell on the old charge, but was allowed to go free on the ruling of the court that the police officer who served the summons had no authority to do so. Mr. Corgswell was before the same court yesterday on the same charge, having been brought in on a warrant instead of a summons. As usual, though, he was discharged, his defense this time being that he blockaded the street no more than was absolutely required by the handling of furniture going into and from his store. Two officers testified that Corgswell had openly boasted that he was sure of an acquittal whenever brought up for trial. The story that the furniture in front of the store was only there as an incident to removal was disproved by the statement of Officer Hanley, who marked one piece of furniture in front of the store without Corgswell's knowledge, and saw it in the same place for three days thereafter. It is probable that Mr. Corgswell will soon be brought into court again, but not before Justice Russell.

Henry Martin was held to the Criminal Court in $2,500 bail yesterday by Justice Ingersoll for horse-stealing. He was arrested the day before while trying to dispose of a valuable horse and buggy stolen from Mr. John Howes. He had already sold the harness. But that was not all against Mr. Martin. A few days ago, the evidence showed, he telephoned to the house of Dr. A. B. Hosmer, asking that the Doctor's horse be driven to his (the Doctor's office) at once. At the same time Martin's accomplice entered Hosmer's office and engaged the Doctor in a lengthy discussion. While the Doctor and the pretended invalid were talking, Martin took the horse and drove it away. It is not known what disposition was made of the horse and buggy, but the harness was found at a pawnshop on Halsted street.

Last night Detective J. J. Mahoney, of Columbus, O., passed through Chicago en route home with Harrison Byron, colored, after whom he had made a long hunt. A year ago Byron was a servant in the family of a well-known citizen of Columbus, but one night he broke into a room and stole a set of jewelry valued at $1,000. The gentleman by whom he was employed heard Byron and chased him from the house, but disdained when the latter turned and fired two shots at him. Byron fled to St. Louis, where he enlisted in the regular army, and a company of colored troops being stationed at Fort Riley, Kas., he was first sent there, and then to Fort Lewis, 465 miles southwest from Denver, Colo. Officer Mahoney traced the thief literally step by step, until last week Byron was arrested. He claims to have made a present of the stolen jewelry to a colored prostitute in Columbus, but, though Officer Mahoney knew the name of the woman, he would not reveal it, as he wished to arrest her on his arrival at Columbus.

LORD COLERIDGE.

THE LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE OF ENGLAND EXPECTED TO ARRIVE TONIGHT.

Lord Coleridge is expected to arrive tonight, and elaborate preparations are being made for his reception. There will be six persons in his party, and eight rooms—the ones occupied by President Arthur—have been reserved at the Grand Pacific for the accommodation of the visitors. Tuesday evening a banquet, at which Judge Drummond will preside, will be given at the Grand Pacific in honor of Lord Coleridge. Wednesday evening Lord Coleridge will be the guest of Emery A. Storrs at a private banquet at the Leland.

The following is a list of the lawyers and business men of the city by whom the banquet Tuesday evening will be gotten up, and all of whom will attend: C. B. Farwell, Murry Nelson, J. B. Payne, E. L. Jayne, C. L. Easton, J. H. Hamlin, E. B. Prentiss, T. Marvin, W. H. Norton, S. S. Gregory, George W. Case, A. J. Hatch, H. G. Miller, E. F. Bayley, J. B. Galloway, W. E. Strong, William H. Bradley, J. Young Scammon, S. M. Pesche, C. G. Gaudy, George W. Potter, Jacob F. Withrow, Albert W. Hayden, Jacob Newman, Adolph Moses, George Rowland, C. D. Roys, R. E. Jenkins, E. W. Blatchford, N. J. Fitch, J. H. Raymond, Lambert Swett, H. M. Jackson, W. C. D. Grannis, A. N. Eddy, G. F. Bissell, G. H. Leonard, Franklin Denison, R. B. Roberts, Henry McKey, K. A. Hutchinson, J. N. Butz, A. C. Bartlett, Jr., Thomas C. G. Bourg, Thomas Sheldon, Emery A. Storrs, Albert L. Coe, A. G. Harding, R. S. Critchell, Henry Treverrouse, E. A. Schoyer, H. S. Monroe, A. G. Bartlett, O. H. Horton, William Deering, H. Flower, D. M. Matthews, H. W. Hurd, W. J. Ackerman, P. H. Smith Jr., E. W. Russell, M. W. Fuller, Eugene Cary, Louis Wamsgold, I. N. Stiles, F. A. Riddle, David Fales, J. R. Jones, A. L. Shuman, Judge Starkweather, B. F. Jones, Garnett, N. F. Cooke, Jesse Spalding, F. H. Scott, W. M. Luff, John B. Hawley, J. L. Hinn, C. M. Osburn, W. A. Montgomery, J. P. Wilson, J. S. Grinnell, H. H. Shepherd, K. Edsall, H. L. Wait, R. W. Bridge, D. Harry Hammer, S. F. Brown, S. W. Packard, J. S. Cooper, W. S. Hull, J. W. Oakley, William Vocke, W. A. Fuller, Lyman Trumbull, A. A. Bigelow, W. F. Poole, Abner Taylor, Malcom Gardiner, Sumner Savage, Hugh T. Burch, H. N. Higginbotham, M. A. Meyer, E. A. Otis, R. S. Tuthill, Henry Strong, R. Walker, R. S. Thompson, A. H. Thorndike, A. Crawford, Jewett Leaming, W. R. Page, J. S. Miller, J. W. Root, C. W. Needham, J. L. Beveridge, D. B. Lyman, W. C. Grant, G. W. Stanford, George W. Smith, H. J. Canon, Charles E. Towne, John Lyle King, C. K. Offield, H. S. Towle, George L. Thatcher, F. Q. Ball, William Bros, F. A. Smith, John Johnson Jr, Cyrus Bentley, W. C. Larned, C. C. Bonney, B. M. Millard, J. J. McClellan, Abram Wakeman, Conant, M. Hoyne, F. Bullock, G. Shortall, H. A. Huntington, William H. Moore, A. A. Sprague, O. S. A. Sprague, N. K. Fairbank, C. C. Mair, W. H. Hoyt, P. W. Becker, Jessie Holden, William Howland, H. A. Johnson, M. Ryerson, L. Mayer, William Lathrop, G. M. Pullman, G. W. Cathran, J. L. Thompson, Washington Hesing, A. Pratt, J. S. Knickerbocker, H. Whitehead, E. C. Kohlsaat, Frank C. Collier, J. R. Custer, E. M. Phelps, H. L. Smith, Samuel Kerr, H. W. Fuller, R. S. Childs, Gen. John McNulta, E. B. Washburne, Hempstead Washburne, Hon. W. B. Bishop, Daniel Ullman, L. L. Bowster, Thomas S. Chard, A. H. Needer, A. A. Abbott, W. S. Elliot Jr., George L. Dunlap, J. B. Waller, V. F. Lawson, P. M. McVeagh, E. J. Ogden.

Invitations to be present at the banquet have been accepted by the following: Judge William A. Woods, of Indianapolis; Charles E. Dyer, of Racine, Wis.; T. M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Justice Lyle Dickey and John M. Scott, of Ottawa, Ill.; Judge Henry B. Brown, of Detroit; R. Bunn, of La Crosse; Judges Sidney Smith, R. S. Williamson, Joseph E. Gary, John A. Jameson, Kirk Hawes, Elliott Anthony, H. A. Blodgett, John G. Rogers, Senator Logan, and the Rev. S. J. McPherson, of Chicago.

Regrets were received from many eminent lawyers and jurists at a distance.

Justice Harlan, of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin will be unable to attend because the call of the calendar for argument commences the day of the banquet. Chief-Justice Cole, however, will represent the court if he recovers from temporary indisposition. Justice Orton says: "Your distinguished guest is worthy of all the honors that the American bench and bar can bestow, not on account of the dignity of his title, but because of his great ability and learning as a jurist, and of his high character and excellent qualities as a gentleman, which adorn his great office of Lord Chief Justice of England."

Justice J. B. Cassaday, of the same court, writes: "Your committee and the bar of Chicago deserve thanks for the incident to the bar, and the entire Northwest, for appropriately doing honor to the head of the court from which our country and people have taken and adopted so much of the common law."

Regrets were also received from Judge O. P. Shevas, of Dubuque, Ia.; B. F. Graves, of Battle Creek, Mich.; Isaac G. Wilson, of Geneva, Ill.; Benjamin R. Sheldon and P. H. Walker, of Ottawa, Ill.; S. H. Treat, of Springfield, Ill.; George W. McCreary, of St. Louis; Justice S. L. Withers, of Michigan; James N. Campbell, of Detroit; Judge Bailey, of Freeport, Ill.; and Justice Niblack, of Indiana.

Many letters of regret and acceptance will probably be received today.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Lord Coleridge and party leave for the West at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

ACQUITTED.

ROBERT BRUCE FOR MURDER OF ANTHONY CONNOLLY.

Another murder trial has ended with an acquittal, and Robert Bruce, alias Harry Curtis, who had been accused of the murder of Anthony Connolly, the notorious keeper of a notorious den on Fourth avenue, walks the streets of Chicago today a free man. According to the theory of the prosecution Mr. Bruce was a sort of second edition of Jeremiah Dunn, Esq., killing his man as soon as he laid eyes on him, without waiting for provocation or for an attack. The witnesses for the prosecution all swore that Bruce murdered Connolly without direct provocation, and could not be shaken by the most searching cross-examination. Profiting by the experience of Jeremiah Dunn, Esq., the defense set up the plea that the murder had really been an act of self-defense. Its principal witness was the defendant himself, who, it is true, was somewhat confused by cross examination and directly contradicted by other witnesses, but who, on the whole, told a very plausible story. But aside from this the defense also assaulted the character of the murdered man, and succeeded without any especial effort to follow him up as one of the vilest of his kind, who was at the time of his "removal" under indictment for a murderous assault, and had been accused on innumerable times of robbery and rowdyism. It was shown that he and the very witnesses on whose testimony the case of the prosecution rested had been jointly engaged in holding up and robbing a guest in the very saloon where Connolly was shot by Bruce. It was also impressed on the jury that Mr. Bruce came very near being killed himself by his victim after he had fired the fatal shot, and that Connolly had crippled and disabled him for life. The arguments in the case were made yesterday forenoon, and were finished about 5 o'clock. Those of Mr. O'Brien on behalf of Mr. Bruce was one of the best and boldest this noted criminal lawyer ever made. While painting Connolly in the blackest colors, and congratulating the community on having gotten rid of him, he pointed to his client with the remark that, putting aside one little failing, Chicago possessed no nobler man today than Robert Bruce. Mr. O'Brien made the most of the notoriously bad character of the witnesses for the State and of the plausibility of Bruce's story in comparison with that told by the prosecuting witnesses. He made it plain to the jury that Bruce would have been killed by Connolly had he not shot him down as he did. The efforts of State's-Attorney Ingham to overcome the effects of Mr. O'Brien's arguments proved unavailing, and the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty" after an absence of only a few minutes.

Robert Bruce left the court-room in company with his attorneys, but it will be hardly advisable for him to remain long in Chicago unless the threats uttered by the old friends and companions of Connolly are empty and meaningless.

Next Monday State's-Attorney Mills will begin, before Judge Smith, the trial of Meagher and Friend, jointly accused of the murder of Nicholas Mackin, a brother of Thomas Mackin, in a Kinzie street saloon some time last February. The State's-Attorney is convinced that murder was committed by Meagher, and will therefore use Friend as a witness, probably under a promise of immunity. The defense will be conducted by Messrs. Munn and Longenecker, who, it is said, will try to fasten the crime on Friend. One of the witnesses for the defense will be Charles Stevens, alias Landers, of hospital fame, who a few weeks ago in the Criminal Court earned the name of "The Jumbo of Liars," and is now doing time in Joliet for perjury.

GOLD CERTIFICATES.

A GENERAL DEMAND THAT THEY BE MADE PAYABLE IN CHICAGO.

In a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE yesterday it was stated that Congressman Dunham, in an interview with Secretary Folger, had urged the necessity of issuing gold certificates for Chicago, and had used such arguments as to the difference of exchange, and the fact that Government gold certificates payable only in New York are often at a discount, that the Secretary had stated that he would at once write to the President of the Chicago Clearing-House, and withdraw a letter of recent date in which he refused to grant the request for the issuing of gold certificates for Chicago, and he will add that he will so far reconsider his refusal as to give the subject his most careful consideration in connection with the important new information which he has received.

In this connection a number of Chicago bankers were interviewed yesterday. They said that they had discussed the subject of gold certificates so long and so thoroughly that nothing remained to be added to the arguments already published.

"It is absolutely necessary," said Lyman J. Gage, of the First National Bank, "that gold certificates should be made redeemable in the interior districts. The banks receive orders which cannot be supplied unless we can effect an exchange of large notes for smaller ones quickly and without expense. Half of the paper money is issued by the Government, and it is only reasonable to give fair facilities to the people to have notes of such dimensions as the current business wants of the country require."

George Sturgis, of the Northwestern National Bank, said that he had interviewed Secretary Folger when the latter visited this city, and that the Secretary had then promised to give the subject of gold certificates his attention. It was then shown to Secretary Folger that to make the certificates payable in Chicago would not discredit them elsewhere.

J. J. P. Odell, of the Union National Bank, thought that the demands of the West could be no longer disregarded. He hoped that Congressman Dunham had succeeded, as the tone of the dispatch indicated. To make gold certificates payable here would save the banks from many inconveniences, among others that of handling quantities of gold and sustaining a loss by friction. The question, he said, had been thoroughly agitated, and the authorities at Washington were cognizant of the justice of the claims made by the Chicago banks.

CONGREGATIONAL.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL AT CONCORD IN OCTOBER.

"The National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States," said the Rev. Dr. Little yesterday, "will hold its next meeting at Concord, N. H., Oct. 10, 11, and 12."

"What is the nature of this body?"

"It is the National organization of the Congregationalists, answering to the General Assembly of the Presbyterians and the General Conference of the Methodists. It was organized Nov. 11, 1871, and its last meeting was held in St. Louis, Mo., in 1880. It is composed of delegates elected by the State organizations, which are called in some States associations, in others conventions, and in others conferences. The basis of representation is one delegate for every ten churches represented in the State organization. The Illinois association is entitled to about twenty-five delegates."

"Who are the delegates from Illinois?"

"I do not know all of them, but the Chicago delegation, besides myself, are Dr. E. P. Goodwin, the Rev. B. F. Leavitt, R. E. Jenkins, and Deacon C. F. Gates."

"Has there not been some uncertainty about the meeting next month?"

"There has been considerable. Although the council has met regularly once in three years for a good many years, it does not meet as a matter of course, as the Assembly and Conference do, but at the call of a Provisional Committee appointed by the preceding council. This committee may call it together at any time or place it pleases, and may not call it together at all. It is supposed that they will not issue a call unless there is business to be done. This year they issued the call very late, and without specifying any business as the cause of the call, and for this reason some of us expected the meeting would be deferred. The latest advices, however, are to the effect that it will be held according to the call."

"What business will occupy the attention of the council?"

"That will be announced by the Provisional Committee next week."

"Who are the officers of the council?"

"The Rev. Dr. Quint, of Dover, N. H., is Secretary; the Rev. Dr. William H. Moore, of Hartford, Conn., is Registrar, and the Rev. Dr. L. Ferris, of Wolcottville, Conn., is Treasurer."

THE PELEE CLUB.

CHICAGO ENTERPRISE HAS ESTABLISHED A PLEASURE-RESORT ON LAKE ERIE.

For some years past a party of wealthy gentlemen, the majority of whom are residents of Chicago, have gone twice a year to Point au Pelee, a point of land that juts out into Lake Erie about twenty-five miles from Sandusky, O. These gentlemen organized under the name of the Pelee Club, and spent a few weeks of each year at the place, spending their time in basshing, boating, etc. They have been putting up at the hotels and boarding-houses in their neighborhood, but the Canadian accommodations and fare did not suit them; so they resolved at their last meeting to purchase a tract of land and erect a club-house at the point. Accordingly, four acres of desirable land was purchased, and the Government changed the name of the point to Point Sheridan, in honor of Gen. Sheridan, who is a member of the club. S. S. Beman, the Pullman architect, drew plans for the proposed club-house, and it has just been finished. It is a substantial structure, neat and not gaudy, and each one of the twenty-five members has in it a room to himself, which he is expected to furnish. He is allowed to invite a friend, but must accommodate him in his own room. The house is lighted by gas, and the club has its own table, so that everything is in the bachelor line.

Following is a list of the members: John McGinness Jr., President; Edson Keith, J. W. Doane, Marshall Field, George M. Pullman, Anson Stager, A. F. Seeberger, O. S. A. Sprague, A. A. Sprague, Lambert Tree, H. H. Porter, E. M. Phelps, Byron L. Smith, Martin Ryerson, John De Koven, George C. Clarke, and Gen. Sheridan, all of Chicago; Charles L. Mills and B. P. Marshall, of Sandusky, O.; Henry Elliott, of Brooklyn; Col. Tompkins, of New York City; C. E. Hughes, of New Jersey; Postmaster-General Gresham and Secretary Lincoln.

The house is now ready for occupancy and will be formally opened at the next meeting of the club, which takes place Oct. 1.

A BIG LAND CASE.

A COMPLICATED LAND SUIT OVER 160 ACRES OF LAND IN SOUTH CHICAGO.

Judge Gardner is hearing the case of J. T. Torrence against E. A. Shedd and others, involving the title to 160 acres in South Chicago, known as Bowen's Addition. Some fifty years ago the land was owned by a Pottawatomie Indian named Askun, who sold it to Louis de Sellie. The latter sold a two-thirds interest to Father Sorin of Notre Dame, and the remainder to E. D. de Sellie. Sorin subsequently conveyed his interest to H. Bowen, at the same time promising to acquire and convey to him the remaining third belonging to De Sellie. On the strength of this agreement Bowen subdivided the whole tract and sold a large part of it. Quite recently Sorin conveyed the Sellie one-third interest to Torrence, Bowen having previously gone through bankruptcy. Torrence is now seeking to recover his part of the land from the numerous innocent purchasers who bought of Bowen, supposing he had a good title to the whole quarter-section. Yesterday Judge Anthony, who had been instrumental in laying out nearly all the land in the neighborhood of Bowen's Addition and in locating and naming the streets, was on the stand as a witness. His evidence related to the original owners or squatters on the property in question ever since it was inhabited, and his memory was very remarkable both for accuracy and minuteness. He knew all the old inhabitants, their names, residences, and occupations, and the amount of land held by each, as well as the character of the land itself. "I ought to know something about it," he remarked, "as I laid out all the land in that section and named all the roads and streets." The hearing will be resumed Tuesday.

GERMAN METHODISTS.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE CHICAGO CONFERENCE.

The Chicago German Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session at the Maxwell Street Church, near Newberry avenue. About sixty ministers and forty lay delegates are present, and Bishop Harris presides. The conference embraces nearly all of Wisconsin, the northern part of Illinois, and the northwestern portion of Indiana, and is divided into three districts — Chicago, which has forty-four churches; Milwaukee, thirty-six; and Fond du Lac, twenty; the total full membership of all being about 7,000.

The conference opened Thursday morning, the day being devoted to preliminary work. In the evening a meeting was held in the interest of education, addresses being made by W. Keller, J. Krehbiel, and P. F. Schneider.

At the session yesterday morning J. A. Mulinger and A. C. Berg were admitted to full connection, and elected deacons. Their examination by the committee showed an improvement in the preparation for the ministry. Not long ago candidates received no theological education, but now there are four colleges, one of which is supported by the Chicago conference, and those who enter the ministry are better qualified to do do the work.

Four deacons were continued on trial.

Mr. Mack spoke in behalf of the American Bible Society.

The afternoon was devoted to committee meetings.

A missionary meeting was held in the evening, when the Rev. S. F. Fritz, of Watertown, Wis., preached.

The Rev. P. Hinners, of Chicago, reported that the collections for the year were $7,675, of which $3,829 were for missionary purposes, the Chicago district contributing $1,960, the Milwaukee district $1,285 and the Fond du Lac district $549. The total was $300 less than that of the previous year.

An election for officers of the Missionary Society resulted as follows: President, Bishop Harris, ex-officio; Vice-President, G. L. Mulfinger; Secretary, W. Keller; Treasurer, P. Hinners; Directors, G. L. Limper, S. F. Fritz, H. Wuthmann, Thomas Hahn, and E. Fitzner.

The conference will close this evening.

INSPECTOR MOWAT.

HIS ELEVATOR DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED WITH GREAT CARELESSNESS.

That the affairs of the City Elevator Inspector are conducted in a very loose and negligent manner has been amply proven by THE TRIBUNE, and all attempts at explanation on the part of Mr. Mowat only make matters worse. The more the records in the office of the Building Department are examined the more complicated things become. Even an expert would experience difficulty in finding head or tail out of the confusing mass of statements. The law provides that there shall be kept a record of the certificates of inspection "in a well-bound book, alfabetically indexed." There is a book in the office composed of a lot of carelessly-written reports, but no index is attached, and it would be impossible to ascertain whether any particular elevator has been inspected or not. Mr. Kirkland, the Commissioner of Buildings, has the supervision of this work, but the whole matter has evidently been left to Mr. Mowat, whose inefficiency in keeping track of the affairs pertaining to his own office has already been exposed.

Mention has been made of the fact that out of 700 elevators in the city from which is due $4 each annually only $450 were turned into the City Treasurer last year, where the total revenue should have amounted to $2,800. The question arises, What has become of the remaining $2,350? If collected it has never been turned in. If not collected why have the elevators been allowed to run? The law does not authorize Mr. Mowat to make the collections, but requires the parties to whom the certificates are issued to call at the Building Department and pay the fee of $2. This has been done in one out of five cases. It would seem that Commissioner Kirkland should have noticed the great difference between the collections of fees and the number of elevators. But having failed in this, the duty of discovering the discrepancy would next fall on Controller Gurnee, although it can readily be seen how such a thing would pass his observation. Certain it is, however, that there is a shortage of $2,350, and there can be but two explanations for it. Either the money has never been turned in or it has never been collected through gross official negligence. In one event or the other it is a matter that should be carefully investigated, and the loose style of conducting the business of that department corrected. Mr. Mowat was appointed under Mayor Heath's Administration, and has continued in office under the present régime, in fact the only Elevator Inspector that has ever served.

The book of certificates shows that the elevator of Seis, Schwalb & Co. has been inspected and the certificate never called for. A THIRTEEN reporter called yesterday upon the firm mentioned, and the engineer stated he had not seen the Elevator Inspector for over two years, and, of course, had no certificate. The four elevators at Car

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[New York *Tribune*.]—Walter Taylor, of No. 69 Hick street, Brooklyn, claims to have invented a new kind of motor which will work a revolution in the present system of operating machinery. A *Tribune* reporter inquired of the inventor the principles upon which the engine was constructed and requested to see it, but it is not yet completed and could not be seen. Mr. Taylor, however, produced a tin coffee-pot of the ordinary shape, which he filled three-fourths full of water; then putting on the lid, he placed it on a stove. In less than five minutes there was a slight explosion and the lid of the pot was seen to rise on a column of water which came straight up from the centre of the pot. It danced about at the top of this jet for a short time, till, becoming overbalanced, it fell to the floor. As soon as the lid was out of the way the stream of water rose to a considerable hight and continued to rise higher as the forces at work at the bottom of the pot became more heated. It was a hot-water fountain. The water fell back into the open mouth of the pot to be again sent flying into the air with a hissing sound, and thus the same material was used over and over again in a kind of revolving process, the only diminution in quantity being caused by evaporation. A small tin tube could be seen in the centre of the pot, through which this fountain passed its boiling currents.

"There," said the inventor, "you have the primary principles upon which my engine is constructed. Give me a boiler that will stand 150 pounds of steam pressure and I will throw a stream of water one foot for every pound, or 150 feet. It is the best and simplest fire apparatus in the world, consisting of nothing more than the boiler and the central tube, to which the hose is attached."

"How about the motor?"

"Equally as simple. I apply an inverted modification of the turbine water-wheel or the original Barker's mill to the top of the central tube. The upward force of the water operates it. A shaft and belt or cog gearing transmits the motion to the machinery. Exceedingly simple you see. A 5-year-old child can run it."

"Now what drives the water out of that tube?"

"Steam."

"But how does it do it?"

"That I am not ready to explain, as my invention is not patented. At an early day I hope to put it before the public as the latest and most ingenious improvement in mechanical engineering the country has heard of for many years."

MILLIONAIRE AND BAREFOOT BOY.

'Tis evening, and the round red sun sinks slowly
in the West,
The flowers fold their petals up, the birds fly to
their nest,
The crickets chirrup in the grass, the bats flit to
and fro,
And tinkle-tankle up the lane the lowing cattle go;
And the rich man from his carriage looks out on
them as they come—
On them and on the Barefoot Boy that drives
the cattle home.

"I wish," the boy says to himself—"I wish that I were he;
And yet, upon maturer thought, I do not—no, sirree!
Not for all the gold his coffers hold would I be that duffer there,
With a liver-pad, and a gouty toe, and scarce a single hair;
To have a wife with a Roman nose, and fear lest a panic come—
Far better to be the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."

And the rich man murmurs to himself: "Would I give all my self
To change my lot with yonder boy? Not if I know myself.
Over the grass that's full of ants and chill with dew to go,
With a stone-bruise upon either heel and a splinter in my toe!
O, I'd rather sail my yacht a year across the ocean's foam
Than be one day the Barefoot Boy that drives the cattle home."

—*Harper's Magazine.*

LITERATURE.

Cooke's History of Virginia—Capt. John Smith and Pocahontas.

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Cooke's History of Virginia.

The scheme of bringing out a new series of popular histories of the several States of the Union, prepared by men of acknowledged literary reputation, and up to the modern standard of historical criticism, is an excellent one; and Mr. John Esten Cooke's "Virginia," the initial volume of the series, is at hand. The histories of all the States have been written in some fashion, and of a few States there are several histories. The best of them cannot be classed as popular reading, although they are valuable compendiums of facts, and have been prepared with much labor and careful research. Of others it may be said that they are unreliable in their statements and crude as literary productions. There is no popular history of any of the States which has anything of the attractive style, the picturesque treatment, and accurate details which Mr. Parkman has put into his books on the early French explorations in America. A real need of such a class of books exists, and there is here a promise to supply them.

In early colonial history, as we find it, there is a good deal of rubbish and myth which recent research and criticism have laid bare. The State and local historical societies of the country have hundreds of trained workers and specialists who spare no labor in the investigation of doubtful and disputed questions. Rare and forgotten tracts have been brought to light and printed in the collections of these societies; and the priceless texts which constitute the basis of our early American history have been reprinted, edited, and at a moderate cost made available to historical students. The time has come to recast the whole narrative of our country's annals, and to put the truth in an attractive and readable form. Does the volume before us fulfill the promise of such a recension?

Mr. Cooke is a Virginian, and a novelist of excellent and established reputation. His style is graceful, clear, and free of mannerisms. In his novels he has with much success introduced the incidents and characters of Virginia history. His familiarity with the localities and physical characteristics of the State is complete; and his loyalty, which appears on every page, to all that concerns its character and reputation assures the reader that he gives the best view of some very dark pictures. Nothing can be more distressing, or more likely to debase one's estimate of human nature, than the narrative of events, as told by this Virginian, of what occurred during the first three years of the Virginia colony. We can understand how men not fitted for such an enterprise should engage in it; how they could miss of success by their quarrels and by weak and inefficient rulers; but it is inconceivable how Englishmen, Cavalier Englishmen, gentlemen—as they were proud to call themselves—should, in a land of the highest fertility and most genial climate, neglect year after year to put in crops; should beg, borrow, and steal their corn from the Indians, or wait in idleness for it to come from England; and then actually starve by hundreds in a locality which is the paradise of fishermen and sportsmen, and at this day supplies the Chicago market with oysters, soft-shell crabs, and canvas-back ducks. "The horrors of this terrible period," says Mr. Cooke, "are summed up in a simple statement: Nearly 500 persons had been left in the colony in September [1610]; and six months afterwards there remained not past sixty men, women, and children, most miserable and poor creatures. Of the number no less than 440 had perished—dead from starvation or slain by the Indian hatchet. At last they became cannibals. An Indian was killed and buried, but the poorer sort took him up and ate him, and so did they one another, boiled and stewed with roots and herbs." At this crisis two small vessels arrived from the Bermuda Islands, and took the remnant of the colonists on board, with the intention of abandoning Virginia and returning to England. As they were about to set sail, the fleet of Lord Delaware appeared, with several hundred colonists and a year's provisions. Under the efficient and vigorous administration of Sir Thomas Dale order was established, and the gentlemen of the colony were put to work, instead of fooling away their time in playing bowls in the grass-grown streets of Jamestown. One offender under Sir Thomas' rule had a bodkin thrust through his tongue, and was chained to a tree till he perished. Others were put to death by hanging, shooting, and breaking on the wheel. Sir Thomas is described by Mr. Cooke as a man of stock conscience and great knowledge of divinity." Corn-planting was not neglected, and idlers had a poor show when Sir Thomas' plan was inaugurated. It is gratifying to be assured by Mr. Cooke that men who preferred to starve rather than work were not unmindful of the outward duties of religion. He frequently commends them for respectful attendance to the services of the Church of England, and for partaking of communion in a church-edifice sixty feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and tastily trimmed with flowers. Their piety, the eccentric and spirited conduct of Capt. John Smith, and the captivating story of Pocahontas, the fascinating daughter of Powhatan, Emperor of Virginia," as he was styled by the English, are the only bits of romantic sunshine in the sombre picture of early Virginia colonization. Mr. Cooke, as a skilled novelist, and now historian, makes the most of them. The rude hand of modern criticism has shown the principal story relating to the lovely maiden, Pocahontas, to be a myth; but the latest historian heeds it not, but tells the story again with as much unction and satisfaction as if it had never been exploded. Virginia is short of romantic historical incidents, and cannot spare the tender episode of Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. John Smith when he was a prisoner in the hands of her father, Powhatan, in December, 1607. Smith is the only authority for the story, and he first told it in his "General History of Virginia," published in 1624, seventeen years after it was alleged to have happened. This is the form in which it first appeared:

Having feasted him [Smith] after the best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan; then as many as could laid hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head; and, being ready with their clubs to beat out his brains, Pocahontas, the King's dearest daughter, when no entreaty could avail, got her head in his arms and laid her own upon his to save him from death; whereat the Emperor was contented he should live to make him hatchets and her beds, beads, and copper.

It is a suspicious fact that one who wrote so many earlier books and tracts about his experiences in Virginia should have omitted for so long a period to speak of or write about so romantic and interesting a story. His "True Relation of Virginia" was printed in 1608, in which he gave a full narrative of his capture on the Chickahominy in December, 1607, his most hospitable entertainment by Powhatan, and his return to Jamestown Jan. 8. When he was first captured his life was in danger, and his two companions were killed; but, being brought to the King, he was feasted and entertained as a royal guest. The narrative, which was written immediately after he returned to Jamestown, precludes the idea that his life was in jeopardy at any time when he was in the hands of Powhatan. He published his "Map of Virginia" in 1612, and told again the story of his capture, but nothing about his life being saved by Pocahontas. His "Description of New England" appeared in 1616, and "New England's Trials" in 1620. New England means of course Virginia, for New England proper had not then been settled. The Pocahontas story does not appear in these books, although he tells again the important incidents of his two years' checkered experience in Virginia, for he returned to England in 1609 and never came back. In 1624 he prepared his "General History," which is a compilation of his earlier writings, in which he made many changes and additions, and of the writings of other persons. Here the noted Pocahontas story first appeared, and is evidently not in keeping with the hospitable treatment described in the same narrative, which he received from Powhatan. Mr. Cooke accepts the story told in 1624 as true, but does not undertake to explain why Smith, who was the most loquacious and boastful of men, should have kept such a morsel of romance concealed in his bosom for so many years. Nothing so delighted him as to tell of the female conquests he had made and the straits from which he had been rescued by noble ladies. His "General Historie" he dedicated to the Duchess of Richmond, and in the dedicatory preface he says:

The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turks, did all she could to secure me. When I overcame the Bashaw of Nalbrits in Tartaria, the charitable Lady Callamata supplied my necessities. In the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pocahontas, the great King's daughter of Virginia, oft saved my life. [In his dedication he enlarges on what he stated in his book.] When I escaped the cruelty of pirates and most furious storms, a long time alone in a small boat at sea, and driven ashore in France, the good lady, Mme. Chanoyes bountifully assisted me.

Did this boastful man keep his charming story of Pocahontas a secret for seventeen years, or did he invent it on the spot when he was writing his book and preface in 1624?

If the incidents related, or anything like them, happened, such a man must have told them to his companions when he came back to Jamestown under the escort of twelve friendly guides furnished by Powhatan. Nobody at Jamestown heard the story, but all were fully informed of the hospitable treatment he had received from the Indian King. Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the colony, wrote in 1608 to his Majesty's Council in England a letter entitled a "Discourse of Virginia," which is printed in the Transactions of the American Antiquarian Society, Vol. 4, p. 67. The letter gives an account of Smith's expedition up the Chickahominy, of his capture, of his life being saved by his Indian guide, of the loss of his two companions, and of his being brought to "the great Powhatan (of whom before we had no knowledge) who sent him (Smith) home to our town the 8th of January." No mention is made of Pocahontas, or of Smith's life being in jeopardy after he was brought to the Indian King.

William Strachey, who was a resident and the Secretary of the colony for nearly two years, wrote in 1610 "A History of Travel in Virginia Britannia," and he had heard nothing of the Pocahontas story. Ralph Hamor in 1614 wrote "A True Discourse on the Present Estate of Virginia," in which he has a good deal to say about Pocahontas, her marriage and marriage to an Englishman, John Rolfe: but he had never heard of her saving the life of Capt. John Smith. Her heroic intervention in behalf of Smith would have been a godsend to this writer; for she had become a public personage, and two years later she, with her husband, was taken by Sir Thomas Dale to England, where she became an object of extraordinary interest. was received at court, and every sort of attention was lavished upon her by the aristocracy. The old fool, King James, expressed his displeasure to Rolfe for having married without his consent a Princess of royal blood.

The impression is insinuated by Smith that the intervention of Pocahontas in his behalf grew out of a tender passion to himself; Mr. Cooke carries the insinuation a step further by stating that, when she married Rolfe, she supposed that Smith was dead, and when, on landing in England, she found he was living, she covered her face with her hands and remained for some time silent. Mr. Cooke says:

Had she conceived for the young soldier a warmer sentiment than simple regard; and had that fact explained her absence from Jamestown after his departure? Her age might seem to contradict the supposition; but the Indian girls married young, and when Smith left Virginia she was 15.

In "True Relation," 1608, she is mentioned as coming to Jamestown as a messenger from her father, and Smith speaks of her as "a child of ten years old." Strachey, who arrived at Jamestown in May, 1610, mentions her in another connection. He says that Indian girls wear no clothing till they are 11 or 12 years old. "Nor are they much ashamed thereof, and, therefore, would the before-mentioned Pocahontas, a well-featured, but wanton girl, Powhatan's daughter, sometimes resorting to our fort, of the age then of 11 or 12 years," appear in a state of nudity, and indulge in sportive pranks, which are specified, but are regarded as uncoming to speak about in a civilized community. Allowing her to be 12 in 1610, she would have been only 9 in 1607, when the alleged rescue of Smith occurred, and 11 when Smith returned to England. It is not likely that she would have indulged at that age in a tender passion for Smith. In his "Map of Virginia," and "General History" he makes her two or three years older, which does not invalidate his earlier statement and that of Strachey, which agree. She was probably 16 years of age when she married Rolfe, 19 when she visited England, and 20 when she died at Gravesend as she was about to set sail on her return to Virginia.

Pocahontas herself is not a myth. She was a real person, and has a place in the early annals of Virginia as the daughter of Powhatan; as being captured by Capt. Argal, and held at Jamestown for nearly a year as a hostage for the good behavior of her father; as being a constant friend of the English, and frequently warning them of danger; and as an early convert to Christianity; but the claim which the latest historian of Virginia persists in retaining, against reason based on the best historical testimony—that she saved the life of Capt. John Smith at the time and in the manner set forth in the last book of that unveracious chronicler—is a myth, and should be transferred from history to the domain of sentimental fiction.

Smith and other writers of that period took liberties in swerving from strict veracity which no reputable writer of the present day would do; for it was the fashion of the time. Smith belonged to an extraordinary school of adventurers, and was always in hot water, which will be seldom sacrificed by common sarcasm he might have avoided; but, on the whole, and judged by the moral standard of his day, was an honest man, and usually told the truth. His weak side was vanity, egotism, and boastfulness—he must be notorious—and on these points his readers must be on their guard. He remembered, years after events had happened, noble deeds and valiant exploits which he forgot to mention at the time, and no one of his associates had heard of. His own books furnish the best evidence of detecting these lapses, for he wrote many of them, and usually told the truth in the first account. His "True Relation," 1608, is evidently a true narrative of what happened when he was a prisoner in the hands of Powhatan; and the same story in "Generall Historie," 1624, is a general or imaginative account, amplified and exaggerated from egotistical and selfish motives. Mr. Cooke prefers the last version to the first. In the first account, eight guards were set to watch him; in the last, the number is increased to "thirty or forty tall fellows." Originally food enough for ten men was placed before him, and in the last version food enough for twenty persons. In the first account, he was sent back to Jamestown with four guides; in the last, the escort was increased to twelve. Whole sentences were interpolated, and among them the Pocahontas story. These discrepancies were not detected till recently, because little attention had been given to the very rare earlier publications of Smith and other contemporary writers. "True Relation" was reprinted in 1866, and Wingfield's "Discourse of Virginia," a manuscript found in the Lambeth Library, was first printed in 1860; both being edited by Dr. Charles Deane, of Boston, who first directed attention to the mythical character of the Pocahontas story.

With the exception of the errors into which Mr. Cooke has fallen from his implicit confidence in the truthfulness of Smith's "Generall Historie," the book, on the whole, is to be commended. It is not up to the best standard of modern historical criticism, but it is better than any book on Virginia we have had before. It is readable, entertaining; and, when begun, it will not be laid aside till it is finished. (Virginia: A History of the People. By John Esten Cooke. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.)

Life of Wagner.

Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co. have added a fourth volume to their series of musical biographies—this time a life of Wagner—which now makes the list include Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, and Wagner. They are printed uniformly and in excellent taste; are convenient in size and clear in typography—qualities which are of no small importance to the reader. The author of all four volumes is Dr. Nohl, and they belong to an extended cheap "Universal Library," in process of issue at Leipsic, which includes miscellaneous biographies of eminent men, and has already passed its 1,100th number. Such being the origin of these works, it would of course be useless to expect anything like exhaustive treatment in them, or even a degree of excellence entitling them to be called standard. Some of them are mere abstracts of larger works; and all are printed in a very cheap manner for popular circulation as handy books for reference.

Musicians and musical connoisseurs will hardly regard these biographies as of much use to them for their purposes, however valuable they may be to the general public, which does not care for musical analysis or exhaustive technical treatment. In the volume before us, for instance, the reader will hardly find more than the barest outline of Wagner's life and career and the plots of his operas. The picture of the man himself is wanting, especially in his many-sidedness; for the master of music was equally great as a literateur, and in some sense as a poet and philosopher. The analysis of his music and of those details of treatment which draw such a distinctive line between the "music of the future" and the music of the present is wanting. Such a work should contain some clear statement of the unity of purpose in treating poetry and music and the adjuncts of stage-representation which lay at the base of Wagner's system, and indications at least of the details which make up the system, as well as some sketch of the general unfolding of his scheme as he progressed from "Rienzi" to "Parsifal," or, we should rather say, to the "Nibelungen Trilogy," for in that colossal work he reached the climax of his strength and the fruition of his purpose.

It may well be doubted whether Dr. Nohl is the proper person to write such a work. He is always at one or the other extreme, rhapsody or metaphysics. The one takes the place of criticism, the other of judgment; and the one is sometimes as tiresome as the other is muddled. He proceeds upon the Schopenhauer idea in his treatment of music—an idea based upon the unintelligible dictum that melody is the influence of the will upon active life—which is about as clear as Mr. Alcott's "thingness of the here"; and from this starting-point succeeds, like the cuttle-fish in enveloping himself in such darkness that we soon lose all sight of him. To make matters still worse, he treats of his heroes from a narrow local standpoint, as representatives of German art and of German feeling or sentiment, as if the musical art were not cosmopolitan; and he keeps this up ad nauseam. If ever there were a musician who was a man without a particular country it was Wagner; and to find him measured by any mere local metes and bounds is tiresome if not offensive.

The life of Wagner has yet to be written, and there is too much of personal advocacy on the one hand and violent animosity on the other to expect it at present. It is needless to say that Nohl is an enthusiastic admirer, though his admiration is not always intelligible. Still, as we have said, the book is valuable as reference, and is accurate in its historical statements, and for all general purposes will form, like its predecessors, a welcome addition to the library. The publishers are to be credited for their enterprise in keeping up the series. (Life of Wagner. Translated from the German of Louis Nohl by G. P. Upton. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. $1.25.)

How to Write English.

In looking through this book one's first impression is of having seen it all before scattered through various grammars and rhetorics. To those who go to books to learn how to write it may prove useful, and to such we can safely commend it. The assertion that Johnson recommended the study of Addison may provoke a smile in an ordinarily well-read person; but, as many readers and writers are still unaware of the fact, its restatement is perhaps not superfluous. The author himself uses fairly good English—though the sight, at the very outset, of the awkward and antiquated word "whilst" gives one an unfavorable impression as to the whole. An unpardonable fault in the work is the habit of misquotation. In the stanza taken from Byron's "Destruction of Sennacherib," the lines:

And the eyes of the sleepers waxed deadly and chill,
And their hearts but once heaved, and forever grew still,

are changed to

And the eyes of the sleepers wax deadly and cold,
And their hearts beat but once, and forever lay still.

In an extract from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" we have the line:

That one such head should carry all he knew—

instead of "one *small* head," etc. Bacon is made to use the word "*conversation*" where *makes a ready man*," while on another page the word is given correctly as "conference." There are some evident misprints, as when Gibbon, the historian, figures as "Gibbons," and Lord Kames as "Lord Kaimes." The word "guage," which is not to be found in the dictionary, also makes its appearance. But, on the whole, it must be honestly granted that, if all writers would put in practice the advice contained in this book, the standard of English would be perceptibly raised. (How to Write English. By A. Arthur Reade. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Recent Novels.

"The Storied Sea" possesses the charm of a romance, yet is not quite a story. Neither is it a book of travel, although the music of the ocean is heard in every line. It is simply a faultless pearl, found in warm Eastern waters and sent homeward by a kindly hand, not with a view "to entertain the privileged few who have everything, but to amuse those whose recreations are not many—the poor, the rich, the sorry, and the dissatisfied. This last is a pale procession, like the innumerable company John saw, which no man could number for multitude." Our author has not aimed to instruct, but has drawn "these transient pictures in water for the gentle, patient soul wanting rest from that weariness known in our dear native land as mental culture." As the prisoner welcomes tidings from the outer world, so the restricted nomad sips the cup of recollection offered by the visitor of many lands, no matter how flavored—be it with the solemn, the didactic, or the gay. Gladly he drinks the waters of the spring Pirene in Byron's stately verse, or tastes the honey of Hymettus and finds it dark with fault-finding Mahaffy, or with merry Mark Twain munches grapes in the Parthenon. How then will he welcome this delicious draft from Mediterranean shores! How pleasant to follow a guide who leads through Pagan lands, through Moslem cities, to places of Christian pilgrimage, and all without a scoff or sneer, without a trace of the dust or hurry of travel. We close the book feeling that we have read fair lines penned by the hand of a gentlewoman. (The Storied Sea. By Susan E. Wallace. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.)

Nine novelets by Emile Zola are bound in one volume which takes the name of the opening story, "Her Two Husbands," an interesting tale of the Commune. "The Forge" reminds one so forcibly of "The Village Blacksmith" as to suggest a stroke upon the same anvil. "Babet's Lover" and "The Inundation" are pictures of peasant life as vivid and touching as those from the brush of Millet. "Capitaine Burle" is told in the author's most powerful style and contains a dramatic incident of wonderful strength—the duel fought by Maj. Laguitte in support of his rigid but mistaken ideas of honor. The remaining four stories are unfit for publication. (Her Two Husbands, and Other Novelets. By Emile Zola. Translated by George D. Cox. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. 75 cents.)

"A New American Novel" has a plot which is not destitute of merit; but the style is aff

does Millet. There is an exquisit little landscape by Daubigny in this collection called "Twilight" (No. 7). Its superiority to all the other landscapes of the French school in this Exposition is so marked that it seems strange the French landscapists do not study this great painter more. If they did so they would find in his works no violations of fundamental principles of art; no striving after outre effects; no stiff and unbalanced composition. He seeks earnestly to interpret Nature, choosing most often her loveliest aspects. The marvelous power of his pictures is due very largely to the superb masses of sunlit clouds, or to some other effect of light in the sky, and also to the beauty of his foliage painting, particularly the rounded tops of forest trees.

It may be truly said that there are some great pictures in the present Exposition. Assuredly the Daubigny above mentioned and Fortuny's "Worship of Pan" are very great pictures. So also are Bouguereau's "Nymphs bathing" and the Van Marcke and Diaz picture above described. Bridgman's "Planting on the Normandy Coast" is also a great picture. There are also very many excellent pictures, among which may be mentioned the specimens of Inness' work, "The Wash," Grayson's "Wet Day at Pont Aven," Eaton's "In the Fields," Miss Shaw's "Morning at Lawsburg," and Quartley's fine marine. In truth, there are so many good things that space would be lacking to describe them all. The criticism in this paper has not been given in an unfriendly spirit, but rather with a view of pointing out as well some of the faults as some of the virtues of the present school of painting that the good may be fostered and encouraged and the evil checked, so far at least as the modest efforts of the writer may have any effect at all.

W. C. L.

THE UNIVERSALISTS.

Convention of the Iowa State Association at Dubuque—Election of Officers.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the State Universalist Convention the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President—John D. Platt, Waterloo.
Vice-President—H. W. Farrell.
Secretary—W. J. Payne.
Treasurer—F. A. Boomer.
Trustees—A. Cram, Theodore Mitchell, C. P. Brown.

Storm Lake was chosen as the place to hold the next convention.

The Rev. J. J. Austin read an able paper on church reform, which was discussed by the Revs. Rexford and Briggs. The former took the ground that the great ecclesiastics were not leaders in reform. They have always opposed successive movements. The true church has been disowned by the church as heretics.

Papers on woman's work in the church were read by the Rev. Mary Girard and others; on Sunday-school work by the Rev. C. L. White and others.

This evening there was a discussion on educational interests by the Revs. W. S. Crow, J. S. Dennis, and E. C. Conger.

HOUSE-DRAINAGE AND SEWER GAS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—From personal observation extending over a number of years I am safe in making the statement that house-drainage in this city is defective to an extent endangering the health of the entire community, and would arouse the heads of families to action towards remedying the unseen evil, which causes such disastrous results, not suspecting the source from which it comes. The death-dealing influence of sewer-gas is well understood by all persons of average intelligence, but unfortunately they associate or confound offensive smells with sewer-gas, while the most deadly gases are perfectly odorless. For this reason I propose to show how house-drainage is constructed and why gases leak through the sewer-pipes and permeate the house. At the time of constructing street sewers the branch or junction is left in the end of it bricked in front of every lot. When the house drain is connected with the branch or junction the drain is carried through the entire length of the house and to a catch-basin built about five feet in rear of it, having branches in the drain to receive soil and waste pipes connecting with water-closets, bath-tubs, wash-basins, and sinks. The drain-pipe is of tile, with socket ends, two feet in length, the joints being cemented and laid at a gradient of a quarter of an inch to the foot. In its construction a level is used to determine the proper gradient, and in lowering or raising each joint to be cemented to the proper level the cement, having set in the joints preceding, cracks and leaves an air vent. Through these vents in course of time sewage matter leaks, saturating the surrounding earth, producing malarious gases, finding their way through the entire structure, and being irresistibly drawn to a higher temperature. To illustrate more clearly—the heat of the furnace, the parlor-stove, and the register draws towards it any existing gases of a lower temperature, condenses them by the contact with the hot air, and settles on walls and floor, a deadly odorless poison, which, when introduced into the system by inhalation, proves fatal to health. On the principle that cold follows heat, the main sewer becomes the connecting link in carrying disease from one house to another. If one house-drain is charged with germs of disease flows into the main sewer, and the gases generating from it will be drawn into the drain-pipe of the nearest house where the temperature is higher than from the house discharged, infecting the healthy dwelling if its sewerage be imperfect. The catch-basin, which is in the rear of the house connecting with the drain-pipe, is not only to be dreaded by reason of its deadly and subtle attacks on the occupants of the house, but must be surrounded by such safe and sure guards as to make it harmless. This seems an almost insurmountable difficulty when its strong and deadly effects are fully comprehended. It is built circular in shape, the wall of single brick, three feet in diameter, and three feet below the outlet of the sewer. The outlet of the catch-basin is protected by a wall built similar to the one mentioned to prevent grease and solids from entering the house drain. The solids remain in the catch-basin; the grease accumulating floats on the surface of the waste water coming from laundry wash-trays, kitchen sinks, and down the spout from the roof. A drain-pipe six inches in diameter is carried from the catch-basin under ground to a point where it meets pipes of much smaller dimensions connecting with the bath and wash-trays. These pipes are connected and jointed with cement. Owing to the low gradient the sewer-pipe of the catch-basin becomes partially filled with grease, clogging it. In a time of heavy rains the volume of water rushing through the down spout into the catch-basin forces the air into the sewer and waste-pipes with such force as to break the cement joint between the waste and sewer pipe, allowing greasy matter and waste water to flow underneath the house, causing bad odors and generating gases without a direct warning of any leak existing. Under these same conditions the joint will stand the pressure of air, and then the gases are forced through the water in the respective traps of fixtures. These gases which are generated in the catch-basin from the accumulated greasy matter pass as deadly as those which come from the main sewer itself. Another danger connected with the catch-basin which is universally regarded as a safeguard is the down-spout, for the reason that the gases in the catch-basin are drawn into the spout wherever the temperature in it is higher than the basin, rising to some five feet above the ground, condensing and honey-combing the pipe, which is often of galvanized iron, the gases then finding vent through these small holes. Children or persons playing or loitering near them in the yard have frequently been known to encounter the effect of gases thus escaping with the most serious results, and never knowing at the time the cause of sudden illness. Thorough investigation in many cases, however, which I could cite places beyond controversy the truth of my observations. These defects mentioned exist to an alarming extent throughout our city in both poor and rich houses, and the finer the residence the more liable are its occupants to be exposed to the malignant influences of the dreaded enemy—sewer gas.

J. J. WADE.

A LEGEND OF THE DEWS.

Earth had no dews until a baby died—
A dimpled, fair-faced baby, whose dear eyes
Peeped through the swinging gates of Paradise,
And, seeing wonderous treasures scattered wide,
Sought them with fruitless grasp and homesick cries.

And when the eager, trembling little hand,
Wearied in reaching for the luring things,
Plumbed and folded—like the drooping wings
Of Noah's dove, sent out to find the land
Where no land was—then angels wept their woe
For the sweet, sealed lids, and cheeks of snow;
And all their ruddi tears the zephyrs bland
Gathered in dainty cups of moonlight hue,
To break on babies' graves in showers of dew!

—*Lucy M. Bliss.*

AGRICULTURE.

The Necessity of Sustaining the Productiveness of Wheat Lands.

Some Hints as to the Proper Method of Transplanting Trees in the Fall.

A Generous Treatment of Live Stock Imperatively Required in Autumn.

Diseases of Cattle in England—Notes About Live Stock Generally—Odds and Ends of Agriculture, Etc.

HUSBANDRY.

Restoration of Exhausted Land.

A question which is just now coming up for the farmers of Southern Australia to consider is the restoration of thousands of acres of once rich, producing wheat-lands which, owing to their system of farming, have been rendered almost wholly valueless. The custom of farmers in that country is to continue year after year raising wheat from the same soil as long as there is any profit. When the profit ceases they abandon the worn-out fields and hunt a new location. In this way immense areas of once fertile land have been impoverished and deserted, until Southern Australia has become almost worthless as a grain-producing region. For the last two years the exports of wheat from that portion of Australia have shown a heavy falling-off as compared with those of previous years. Hence the awakening on the all-important question of restoring, if possible, the impoverished and sterile soil, rendered so by the ignorance and shortsightedness of the wheat-growers, to its former vigor and fertility. While engaged in repairing the evil already done, during which time Australian wheat will not cut so much of a figure in the wheat markets of Europe as in former years, the speculative wheat-raiser will have abundant time for reflection and repentance.

On this subject the Ontago *Witness* of New Zealand has the following wholesome advice:

Trying to grow wheat after wheat again and again from the few inches of surface soil was not giving the land a chance at all. The soil cannot stand it, no more than we can stand the same diet—say cold mutton for every meal—day after day, and week after week, and year after year. Such land, though said to be exhausted, was in a very different state from land which was naturally poor and infertile, or land which contained substances injurious to vegetation, as compounds of iron. Poor and sterile soils, which originally contain only minute quantities of nutritive substances, are soon cropped out, and when once impoverished their restoration to fertility is almost hopeless. The question of exhaustion is generally looked at from two different points of view by two different classes. The scientist says that the soils have originally only a definit quantity of plant food, and that if a system of always taking off is persisted in, the ultimate result will be total impoverishment. The easy-going farmer retorts that although he knows nothing whatever of science, yet he knows that by skilful management he has drawn fair average crops from his section for ten, fifteen, or twenty years, and that it will continue to do so for another generation or two.

What farmers ought to carefully consider is the gradual loss of inorganic matters, which, when once removed, cannot be returned without artificial means; the readiest and most economical means of repairing this loss; and how long it will take to exhaust a soil having a known composition.

While, as a rule, the farmers of the West, especially of the States in the Mississippi Valley, are careful to give to the soil something in return for what it is made to yield, yet there are those who forget or ignore the importance of improving the condition of the soil by either resting or alternating crops or by the application of fertilizers. It is, indeed, short-sighted greed to allow the land on which the farmer must depend for his living to deteriorate in its producing capacity.

The Corn Crop of Kansas.

The Hon. William Sims, Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, reports, in his monthly bulletin under date of Aug. 31, that of the eighty-one organized counties in the State but ten report a poor crop prospect this year. These ten counties are all situated in the extreme western portion of the State, and have but a slight acreage as compared with the remainder of the cultivated territory, the area planted in the section covered by these ten counties not being more than one-twentieth of the whole. Of these ten counties Ellis and Sheridan report a total failure, while the remainder have produced a small yield. In the territory mentioned the cause of failure is attributed in most instances to lack of sufficient rainfall and the prevalence of hot southwestern winds. Much of the crop has been cut for fodder. In all other portions of the State a most bountiful crop has been raised. In the northwestern section, where much damage was done early in the season by continued wet weather and unusual floods, and a large amount of replanting done, the production has exceeded all expectations, the replanted area producing a much heavier crop than could have reasonably been hoped for. The estimated yield for the State, as determined from the reports of 350 correspondents, is 44.4 bushels per acre, or a production of 205,-890,739 bushels—an increase over the large crop of 1882 of about 50,000,000 bushels. This immense yield will place Kansas very nearly at the head of the corn-growing States for 1883. The crop has been unusually free from injurious conditions, the most serious drawback being the cold and wet spring. Injurious insects have not made their appearance this year in numbers to cause alarm, and the hot winds from the southwest only occurred in the western portion of the State, and then but for a very short time. The month of August has been usually a trying period for corn in Kansas, but this year there was a sufficient rainfall in most portions, and the result is the largest corn crop in the history of the State.

A New Pest in the Apiary.

A new and dangerous enemy to honey-bees has made its appearance in some of the large apiaries of California. The insect is related to the spider family containing the scorpion species. The name of the family is *solpulgidæ*, a marked feature of which is the possession of very curious jaws. These have two toothed fingers, the lower one of which is movable. On the front margin of the head, which seems small compared with the enormous jaws, are the small, rounded eyes. The jaws move sideways, while the toothed fingers move up and down. As with all spiders, there are eight legs, although the anterior ones possess no claws.

Prof. A. J. Cook, writing of this insect, says he is informed by a beekeeper near Napa, Cal., that he has seen the animals go into the hives and kill the bees. As this is a new pest in the apiary it remains to be seen just how harmful it is and what are the best means of disposing of it. In the meantime beekeepers over the country can do no better than to be on the alert, should the intruder appear, and manage in some way to protect their hives from its ravages.

Transplanting Trees.

Much has been said on both sides of the question, "When should trees be transplanted?" A practical answer is that farmers transplant deciduous trees in both spring and fall, and with no material difference in results. The main point in fall transplanting is to set the trees deep enough and firm enough to stand the fierce winter winds which at times whip them unmercifully. Another object in planting should be to guard against the wasting of the trees' juices. It is, therefore, important that they be transplanted as soon as possible after the leaves are fully ripe. This will give the severed and mutilated roots time to partially heal before the heavy winter frosts come. Care should be observed to trim back the weak twigs at the time of setting; in other words, too much top should not be left. Trees carefully set, with all these precautions observed, will, as a rule, do as well as though transplanted in the spring. Many farmers are inclined to favor fall planting from the fact that it is done at a less busy season of the year, and hence they are willing to do the extra work necessary to insure the steady growth of fall-planted trees.

Weeds as Fertilizers.

An old Ohio farmer is in the habit of hiring a man in August of each year to mow and collect into heaps in his barnyard great quantities of weeds. These he piles up in large heaps, alternating weeds with a layer of stable manure, sprinkled with lime. He has a cistern into which the washings of the barnyard are drained; with the fluid thus gathered he occasionally saturates his compost heaps, and the result is that in the spring he has an immense quantity of first-class fertilizing matter ready for use. Farmers often wonder what weeds are good for. The above gives one answer to the question.

Keeping Up the Vigor of Flocks.

Poultry-raisers should remember that many of the ailments affecting young chickens are due to a lack of constitutional vigor on the part of the parent birds. Fowls which have been strongly fed on egg-food are not fit to use as breeders. Another prolific source of evil is that of breeding in and in. When one finds his young fowls lacking that health and vigor which they ought to possess, it will be well to look to the condition of the parent stock. The best thing to do, in many cases, will be to put new, young, and vigorous cocks into the yard, birds which are in no way related to the fowls the breeder already has. If the young chicks have lice, a simple and effective remedy, one that will kill the lice and not harm the chicks, is salty grease. This remedy has been used in hundreds of cases, and experience shows that it is better than many of the patent remedies which, if not handled properly, kill both lice and chicks.

Yield of Sugar from Corn.

Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chemist of the United States Agricultural Department at Washington, writes as follows:

In THE TRIBUNE of the 28th inst., under the head of "Sorghum," I made a statement which has been misunderstood. I trust you will permit the following explanation. In the statement referred to I said in substance that a yield of ten tons of clean cane per acre represented 2,400 pounds of sugar. Finely ripened cane yields a juice which contains about 15 per cent sugar of all kinds. The cane itself contains about 85 per cent juice and 15 per cent dry matter. This would make the total yield of sugar of all kinds per acre about 2,400 pounds.

Up to this time, however, not more than one-third of this amount has been generally obtained in a crystallized form. The rest has remained in the unexpressed juice, or been prevented from crystallizing by the gums and non-crystalline sugars.

One of the chief objects of the experiments now making by the Department of Agriculture is to increase the yield of crystallized sugar.

Odds and Ends of Agriculture.

Jackson County, Wisconsin, farmers have begun making sorghum.

The Ripon, Wis., blackberry-growers report a profitable season.

Recent frosts seriously injured the cranberry crop of Wisconsin.

The Michigan State Fair, held in Detroit from Sept. 17 to 21, was fairly successful.

Coarsely ground rye with wheat and bran in equal parts make an excellent food for horses and cattle.

A Sun Prairie, Wis., farmer reports having raised 1,407 bushels of barley on thirty-nine acres of land.

William Fletcher, of Royalton, Wis., has a hop-yard from which he has just gathered 2,000 pounds of hops.

The potato crop of Indiana, so far as reported, is excellent, the yield exceeding that of any for several years.

A farmer in Henry County, Missouri, has sixty acres of broom-corn, which it is estimated will yield nim not less than twenty tons of No. 1 corn.

Dairying is yet in its infancy in many of the States in the Mississippi Valley, and in nearly all of which splendid facilities for success in this field are not wanting.

The Walworth County (Wisconsin) Fair, which has become a rather noted institution in that State, will be held at Elkhorn, beginning Sept. 25 and ending with the 28th.

Richland County, Wisconsin, has 6,725 horses valued at $27,035; 18,897 neat cattle worth $307,700; 30,432 sheep and lambs valued at $59,-758; and 21,443 swine assessed at $50,180.

Mr. G. S. Booth, a Kansas farmer, has raised the last season 4,000 bushels of oats from seventy-six acres measured ground. The grain was of such excellent quality that it held out in weight as compared with the machine measure.

Judge Pulling, who owns extensive cranberry marshes at Merrilian, Wis., had, before the recent frosts damaged the crop so badly, contracted for 6,000 barrels in which to get the crop of berries to market. His losses will be heavy.

The *Indiana Farmer* puts the damage to the corn crop in the northern divisions of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois at not less than 25 per cent; while in the central and southern sections of the same States the injury to the crop has been very slight.

In some sections of the country sorghum making has begun; reports as to the sorghum crop are to the effect it will fall considerably short of that of last year, the season in many localities having been too cold for it to properly develop and mature.

It is an interesting and well-established fact that bees never visit two or more classes of flowers on the same trip, but always procure a full load of honey, of whatever kind they commence on first, and return to the hive to unload before making a change.

It has been determined from careful experiments that potatoes which are allowed to sprout before planting do not grow as thrifty or produce nearly as well as those kept in a dark, cool place, and not permitted to sprout until put into the ground.

Last Tuesday a large consignment of Scotch polled cattle, imported by Leonard Brothers, of Wisconsin, arrived at the Chicago Stock-Yards. The train on which they came was wrecked in a collision, and seven dead cattle were in the train when it arrived. The rest was shipped Tuesday evening for Kansas City.

Prof. Samuel Johnson, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, is a strong advocate of the use of ensilage. He claims that ensilage is to become the cheap substitute for roots in feeding cattle through the winter, when some succulent food is so desirable. In his opinion he is sustained by many who have studied this subject carefully.

Henry B. Blackwell, Director of the Maine Beet Sugar Company, in a recent letter says that after repeated experiments he is convinced that the juice of well-matured sorghum is equal to that of the sugar-cane. Of some sorghum-cane of his own raising he presents the following interesting analysis: Cane sugar, 18 per cent; inverted sugar, 2.09; ash, .89; gum, .84; water, 78.18.

Mr. Ahlborn, a German dairyman, has made what he calls "sparkling milk," which is simply skim milk impregnated with carbonic acid gas and then bottled precisely as is the "pop" or mineral waters of the day. It is found that milk thus treated will keep an indefinit period, and is a very pleasant beverage; being as refreshing as soda water, with the additional advantage of being both healthful and nutritious.

The best time and place to sort potatoes is in the field when they are being dug. This method saves a second handling of the crop. Those intended for seed should also be selected at this time, put into barrels by themselves and stored in the cellar after being carefully labeled. When planting time comes much time will be saved, as the planter will know what varieties he has, what condition they are in, that he will not plant a variety he does not want.

The juice of hoarhound is an excellent antidote for the poison of a rattlesnake. Charles Bennett, a farmer among the hills of the Kickapoo, in Wisconsin, when rattlers were very frequently seen in early days, states that he has cured many dogs bitten by rattlesnakes, and that several cattle which had been bitten were also readily cured by the administration of one or two doses of the juice, obtained by pounding the green hoarhound and expressing the juice.

It has been suggested that the electric light may be profitably used for protecting fruit from attacks of insects, especially those which are the product of moths or millers. It is believed that the insects would swarm to the lights in immense numbers, from wide areas, and be destroyed. Experience has shown that cottonfields, orchards, and fruit-gardens have been protected quite effectually by making bright fires near them in the evenings, as the insects were drawn to the light and perished in enormous numbers.

The St. Louis Fair Association this year announces the following premiums for sorghum: For the best sugar manufactured on the grounds during the fair, $75; best sirup manufactured on the grounds during the fair, $75; for sirup made anywhere in the United States liberal premiums are also offered. Mr. L. M. Rumsey offers for the best five barrels of sorghum sirup one first-class three-roll corn-mill. J. A. Field & Co. also offer for the best three barrels sirup one corn-mill valued at $100.

A Missouri paper alluding to the subject of creameries and commenting on the advantages that State has to offer to the dairyman, puts the case briefly in this way: "We have the finest pasturage in the world. Our grasses are sweeter and more nutritious than those of many other States in the Mississippi Valley, although less is produced in bulk perhaps to the acre. Our lands are generally cheaper than land in the older States, where a large number of creameries are now in operation and paying large dividends to stockholders. Cattle do well here and we are conveniently and directly connected with the best markets."

It is not generally known or appreciated by gardeners that in raising tomatoes the character of the soil has everything to do with the quality of this most excellent table fruit. It often occurs that they contain so much acid as to injure their flavor so greatly as to render them scarcely fit for use. One basket of tomatoes from the market may be delicious, while the next basket purchased may be so sour as to almost spoil one's taste for the rest of the season. The character of the soil in which the tomatoes have been grown is the cause of the difference. When grown in a light, or rather poor soil, and in a warm, sheltered situation they will be sweet, unless, indeed, the season should be a most unfavorable one; while in rich soil, with insufficient sunshine, they will be sour and wanting that pleasant flavor which belongs to perfect specimens of the fruit.

Within the last ten or twelve years oatmeal has become quite popular in America as an article of diet, yet there are many who cannot relish it as usually put upon the table—a half-cooked, slimy mass. Their objections are usually, if not invariably, removed when the oatmeal has been prepared as follows: To one measure of oatmeal, from which the finer flour, or dust, has been washed in cold water, add a like measure of boiling water, stirring in salt to suit the taste. Then cover the pan of oatmeal and place in an oven, to bake slowly for an hour or more. Do not stir the oatmeal while cooking. If it is too thick increase the quantity of water. When cooked in this way the oatmeal can be cut in slices and fried, as mush made of corn-meal is, in which form the oatmeal is by some greatly relished.

The Central Michigan Agricultural Association has by dint of long and persistent effort managed to make its exhibitions at least as popular and profitable as those of any similar society in Michigan, if not in the whole country. The grounds are on the banks of Grand River in Lansing, and are as pleasantly situated and as well arranged and supplied as even the rather exacting managers can reasonably desire. The Secretary, Ben Baker, assisted by Mr. J. N. Smith, has for weeks been hard at work preparing for the fall fair, and now feels warranted in promising the best exhibit of the kind yet seen in that prosperous and progressive State. This association held last spring the most successful, if not, indeed, the only successful, spring fair ever held in Michigan, and will hold another next year if nothing unforeseen arises to prevent.

J. S. Leaming, the farmer and corn-grower who has brought to a high state of perfection the variety of corn bearing his name, says his plan for thirty years has been to go into the field each autumn and select his seed from the ears showing earliest signs of ripening. He claims by such annual selections to have attained the following desirable points as characteristic of his corn: A pure, fixed, and distinct variety, rich orange in color, earing low on a short, heavy stalk, not exceeding seven or eight feet, tapering from the root to the top; suckering but little, the suckers bearing ears; main stalk bearing from one to two ears each, no barren stalks at all; the ear of uniform size, graining well over the tips and around the stems; all full ears having from twenty to thirty rows of deep, square grains, forty to fifty grains in each row, with remarkably deep hearts, inclosing strong and healthy germs, hence unequaled for feeding stock; endures drouth and wet seasons better and ripens earlier than any other of the Dent varieties, maturing in from 100 to 120 days dry enough to crib; weighs, shelled, struck measure, sixty to sixty-three pounds per bushel; yielding in good soil, with proper culture and favorable seasons, from seventy to 120 bushels per acre.

LIVE STOCK.

Native Cattle.

Unfortunately for the common or native cattle of this country, the pioneers of America were content to enter upon possession of the magnificent new domain by way of the bleak, forest-covered Atlantic coast, instead of following the easier and pleasanter path of the Mississippi to the broad and grassy plains of the great central valley. The cow had a full share of the hardships of pioneer life. Scant share had she of the few comforts which the toil of her master, after a long time, wrung from unfriendly surroundings. In summer she managed to pick a mouthful of grass here and there where a few rays of sunlight struggling through the branches coaxed from the damp and leaf-covered soil a few lonesome blades. But the greater part of her summer days were spent in browsing upon the bushes and tender young coarse grasses, wiry and sour, growing in the swamps. The long wintry days were passed by the help of corn-fodder, among which the keen and hungry eye of the pioneer husker left no nubbin. The cold winters and bitter and gracious spring was bridged by the aid of the soft white basswood, which, felled by the keen ax, furnished a luxurious feast of tender twigs and sweet, soft buds, swelling with the life of a new spring.

If ever she knew what it was to have enough to eat, if ever her sides were so distended by a full meal that she could only lie and grunt with that comfortable pain which comes of an overcrowded stomach, such occasions must have rested in her memory as rare and pleasant remembrances, of which few indeed, could fall to the lot of any one cow. Hunger was her normal condition. If by some strange chance a cow secured an ear of corn she was treated like a thief, and like a thief hurried to secure her plunder and escape punishment. Even before she was born she was more than half-starved, for the mother that bore her had seldom enough to eat, but passed her life in a state of chronic hunger. It may not be exactly a creditable fact that in many instances cattle are to this very day treated in the way which the necessities of the pioneer made excusable.

The inevitable result of such treatment was that cattle which may have originally been of fair form and goodly weight greatly degenerated in their disposition to fatten, and became high in the rump, sharp in the shoulders and hips, flat-sided, long in the legs, harsh and thick in skin, and delicate in constitution. These characteristics they have now, even where some care has been used to improve them by generous feeding.

It will perhaps not be impossible to convince the average farmer in due time that there is no time in the life of his cattle when he can afford to give them less food and water than are required to keep them in thrifty, growing condition. From the very instant when the embryo quickens into life it should through its dam be well nourished. It should never be forgotten that the cow frequently has three lives to sustain—her own, that of the young she bears, and that of the young beside her. Can she be expected to do all this work well and profitably if an abundance of material for the purpose be not given to her? What would be thought of the miller who, having secured machinery for making flour of good grain, would dole out the grain with niggardly hand and fancy that because his machinery whirled noisily it was running to profitable purpose? Cows are only mills for turning grass and grain into money.

Generous Treatment of Stock in Autumn.

From long-continued want of rain grass in the pastures has become dry and unpalatable. In some cases the supply of water has become entirely inadequate for the dairy needs of stock; in many more cases the supply is limited in quantity, and bad in quality. Unless measures be promptly taken to prevent, stock which has been accustomed to an abundant supply of succulent grass and good water will lose much of the flesh which was gained earlier in the season. Probably grain fed at this time will do at least as much good as it would at any other season of the year. Not a few feeders, indeed, believe that cattle can at no time be more readily and profitably fattened than when they have each day access to good pasture. Cool nights serve to sharpen the appetite, yet the weather is not cold enough to require a large quantity of food to keep up the animal heat.

If well cared for now stock will enter upon the winter well prepared to stand exposure to inclement weather. But if permitted now to lose flesh they will not readily fatten later in the year, when a large part of their food will be required for keeping them warm. Calves need especial attention at this time, and should every day have access to ground feed. It has long been admitted that the first winter of a beast's life is most important in determining the character of its growth. If a calf be well fed from its birth it will appear in the spring as large and far more thrifty than many an animal almost or quite a year older which has not had good treatment. There would be little difficulty in finding among cattle which have been properly treated yearlings which outweigh animals of twice their age and will readily sell for three or four times as much as can be got for scrubby stock; yet no one would claim that the fat kind have eaten twice as much as have the scrubs. In raising stock it is emphatically true that work well begun is half done. It is equally true that when a work is half done it would be foolish to allow neglect to undo that which has been accomplished.

Diseases of Cattle in England.

Reports of new outbreaks of contagious and infectious diseases among the live stock of Great Britain continue to come from England. Recent accounts state that in Norfolk there are 348 places in which foot-and-mouth disease prevails. In Derbyshire 415 animals were afflicted with that disease, or 232 more than there were a week before the date of the report. It is said that "it is feared that the disease will prejudicially affect the Derbyshire Agricultural Show." To those living at this distance from the affected locality it seems very desirable that the presence of the disease should affect the show, at least so far as to prevent the moving and exhibition of animals in the infected district. Foot-and-mouth disease is reported to have broken out on several farms in the neighborhood of Cardiff, and in other parts of the County of Glamorgan scarcely a day passes, it is said, but fresh cases are reported.

The significant statement is made that the outbreaks of foot-and-mouth diseases "are not traceable to sales or movement." Similar statements have been made about like outbreaks of the disease. If they are correct the fact serves to prove the assertion that nearly all of Great Britain is a hotbed of contagious diseases of animals, and to warrant the most rigid enforcement of all measures authorized for preventing the importation of the disease. The Treasury Cattle Commission has shown great vigilance in guarding the welfare of American stock-owners, but the force at its command are not great enough to thoroughly protect America from the approach of contagion, as has been plainly shown within the year.

The sense of danger from this source is so strong that a by no means insignificant number of breeders in this country are asking if there exists any pressing need of importing more cattle from abroad at the imminent risk of bringing with them a scourge which, once fairly rooted on American soil, would bring losses incomparably greater than the profits of a few importers.

White Polled Cattle in Wisconsin.

About the year 1848 Henry Carver moved from Ohio to the vicinity of the spot where Muscoda, Wis., now stands. To haul his effects over the long way he used two yokes of white polled oxen, and these were followed by five or six cows, also white and hornless. For some years his cattle were bred pure, probably from bulls bred in his own herd. For some years these cattle and their offspring were inbred, as there were few bulls in the neighborhood from which an outcross could be obtained. In time other bulls were used, and the herd became scattered; but wherever cows of this white family were crossed with bulls of other blood—there were for many years none of pure breeding in that part of the State—calves were white and polled. All had the black muzzle and ears which marked the original herd, and down about the feet and on the forelegs a few round black or brown spots, clearly defined in outline, appeared almost invariably. About the year 1881 Mr. Palmer, of Boscobel, bought one of these white heifers, and since that time has always had some of the breed on his place. He has now two old cows having most of the characteristics of the original lot, although one of these cows was sired by a black polled bull of pure blood.

These white cattle were favorits with all who were so fortunate as to secure them, because they were very docile, liberal and rich milkers, and fair beeves, being of good size and weight, and reasonably hardy. Very few of the white ones can now be found, as no effort has been made at any time to perpetuate and improve the stock.

Brief Notes About Live Stock.

All swine-breeders in the United States and Canadas are invited by the committee of the National Swine-Breeders' Convention, held at Indianapolis last year, to attend a similar convention, to be held in the Grand Pacific Hotel, in Chicago, Nov. 14, 1883.

Last Tuesday a large consignment of Scotch polled cattle imported by Leonard Brothers, of Missouri, arrived in badly damaged condition at the Chicago Stock-Yards. Seven of the animals were dead, having been killed by the wrecking of a train by a collision while on the way from Boston.

The following sales of live stock are announced to take place in Missouri—viz.: that of Col. Joe Scott and R. H. Ayres, Breckenridge, Caldwell County, Mo., Oct. 9; Theodore Bates, Higginsville, Mo., Oct. 24 and 25; Samuel Steinmets, Higginsville, Mo., with Theodore Bates; E. C. Bright, Sheidon, Mo., merino sheep, Sept. 25; Wick R. King, Marshall, Mo., Oct. 17; W. T. Bearne, Lee's Summit, Mo., May 30, 1884.

Phil M. Springer, Secretary of the American Berkshire Association, has lately compiled the swine-breeders' manual, a work which will be of interest to the experienced breeder and of great value to the beginner, who will read attentively its remarks upon selecting stock, the care of the sow at farrowing, of the young pigs, and of the pigs at weaning time. The importance of using well-bred sires is clearly illustrated, and the merits of the Berkshire receive due notice.

Those who grow oats sometimes claim that they draw more from the soil than wheat, but one who has given the matter attention states that where he has known an average crop of corn to take seventy-six pounds of nitrogen, wheat thirty-nine, oats took only thirty, and of potash and phosphoric acid oats took less than either corn or wheat. He thinks, however, that oats derive less from the atmosphere than other crops, receiving their nourishment from the ground alone; and what he knows that this crop requires less nitrogen, potash, and phosphoric acid than wheat or corn, yet, for some unaccountable reason, it seems to be harder on soils than the others.

Gen. A. C. Ducat has recently placed upon his farm at Downer's Grove, about twenty miles west from Chicago, a herd of Galloway cattle, consisting of nineteen high-grade unregistered, and ten registered animals. More than eighty of the herd are females, among them Chloe, a cow from which have descended several of the most valuable of American bred Galloways. The bull at the head of the herd is Johnny Hood. His progeny are numbered among the best specimens now in this country. The pride of the General's heart, however, is the grand young bull Osseo, bred by William P. Darrow, of Michigan, and bought of R. W. Perry, who has owned the youngster since his birth in March last. Mr. Perry bought the herd for Gen. Ducat.

The Elgin (Ill.) correspondent of the *Jefferson County* (O.) *Union* says: "Cheese factories hereabouts are paying their May dividends. The price ranges from 75 to 90 cents per 100 for milk. I met an Iowa cattle-driver a few days ago, and he predicted that cows would be higher in that State within the next two years than ever before, and that choice butter cows would be scarce and hard to get at any price. Then I thought that the farmer that persisted in raising his heifer calves will make more money than those who did not. Under the gathered-cream system the calves can be raised cheaply and easily, and at present prices for 2-year-old heifers there is big money for the farmer that raises them, and in some sections they are finding it out."

At the Nebraska State Fair last week the pure-bred cattle exhibited by T. W. Harvey, of Chicago, won the following most creditable list of premiums: *Shorthorns*—First premium, best bull 2 years old, 33d Duke of Ardrie; sweepstakes, best female any age; sweepstakes, best herd on exhibition, one bull and five females. *Aberdeen-Angus*—First premium, best bull any age; second premium, best bull any age; first premium, best cow any age; first premium, best 2-year-old heifer; first premium, best 1-year-old heifer; first premium, best calf; second premium, best calf; sweepstakes, best bull; sweepstakes, best female; sweepstakes, best herd. *Holsteins or Dutch*: first premium, best bull 3 years old; first premium, best bull 1 year old; first premium, best cow 3 years old; second premium, second-best cow; sweepstakes, best milch cow; first premium, best 1-year-old heifer; second premium, best calf (heifer); sweepstakes, best milch cow any age. *Jerseys*: two entries—Best 2-year-old heifer. *West-Highlander*: one entry—Best cow or heifer. State premium for best and largest herd, any and all breeds, sex, and age.

R. Geldard and W. G. Burk, of Salisbury, England, will dispose of a large herd of red-polled cattle at Dexter Park, Chicago, Sept. 21. The catalog includes Cherry, 1,374; Chaste, 1,369; Charity, 2,067; Sweet Pea, 2,567; Tansey, 2,570; Beauty, 1,313; Supine, 2,341; Lily 4th, 1,627; Thrift, 2,573; Elmham 3d, 1,485; Pimpernell, 2,444; Treston Nelly, 2,576; Titmouse, 1,903; Clary, 1,397; Tiger Lily, 1,323; Sunflower, 2,560; Shining Hours, 1,842; Sister Anne, 2,539; Barmaid, 1,996; and Floss 2d, 1,823, among the cows and heifers, and among the bulls Orlando, 711; Prince Charlie, 730; Silversides, 750; Dallinghoo, 660; Britus 2d, 635; Chapman, 638; Rebel, 724; Treston 7th, 770; Prospero, 732; Timon, 765; and others. A number of these cattle have taken high prizes abroad, and the sale will doubtless attract a large attendance from people who have had reason to prove the hardy and healthy nature and excellent milking and beef-producing qualities of the Red Polls.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Suggests a Reunion Suitable to the Democracy.

[Toledo *Blade*.]—CONFEDERIT X ROADS (which is in the State uv Kentucky), Sept. 15, 1883.—This is the season for reyoonyuns, and I notis they are bein held all over the kentry. In the North they are nothin more than Republikin mass-meetins on a small scale. I hev never bin invited to address one, and when I did visit 'em I wuz not reseeved with that corjeality wich I had a rite to eggspect. I hev seen servis, tho it happened to be on the wrong side to make me a welcum guest anywhere north uv the Ohio River.

I shel never forgit my term uv servis in the Looisiana Pelikins, ez a man wich wuz drafted. I wuz in the South the second year of the War, and, tho I hed too much presence uv mind to volunteer, the military authorities uv the Confederacy wuzn't good enuff jedges uv hooman nacher to refrain from draftin me. I wuz draftid, and served; but I kin conshienchusly say that the Confederacy didn't git very much servis out uv me. Ther wuz hospitals, sich ez they wuz, and I found 'em. I am pekooliyerly fitted for hospital sojerin. I didn't want to hurt anybody.

But the Dimocrisy can't afford to hev these reyoonyuns goin on, or rather it can't afford to give the Republikins the monopoly uv em. We hev Dimocrats wich actilly served, which, ez things hez turned out, is forehoonlit for us. But we hev a much greater mass wich didn't. We hev no luck uv the military element in our party, for a vast majority uv the Dimocrisy reely bore arms—them south of the Ohio served in the Confederit army, and very many north served in the Federal army; but we hevn't enuff North, where we must want prestige, which served under Linkin to make reyoonyuns popler amongst us. Still, ez we must hev reyoonyuns that hev a military flavor I hev a sejestion to make.

We shood hev a reyoonyun, especshly Dimokratic.

We will hev a reyoonyun uv the survivors uv them wich sent substitoots.

Sich a gathering wood necessarily be very large. The actooal survivors uv the War are lessenin in number every day. A good many wich went to the front never come back no more, bullets finishin a part uv em, and sich prizns ez Andersonville and Libby finish out a great many more. Then they contracted diseases wich is cuttin em off one by one, and in a few years a soljer of the late onpleasantnis will be suthin to be looked at with kooriosity.

But we, wich sent substitoots, wuzn't killed by bullits, nor starved at Andersonville, nor were pitn to any alarmin extent from diseases contracted in the servis. We avoided contractin diseases

AUTHORITY.

of Vital Interest, Welfare of All.

able letter from one of wn scientific writers of ecially significant, and lue to all readers, who the march of modern

recreation is one of the teristics of the age- mmon people, as well and refined, cry out e to be emancipated servatism and super- the masses in gross le- portion of the world's of the 'Dark Ages' the last glimmer of ns and blind empiry, mong all classes of all eginning to think for rd authority much en and women are no a few individuals em what must be opinions. They claim thousands the great demand that the gen- shall be respected. As awakening, we see on evidences of reform- o a few years ago en- intense in the name of r foolishness of such s under the bondage of their health to depart; ons to become under- martyrs to a false- are millions of people ho might have lived to original troubles been y treated. There are y thoughtlessly ended some serious malady realization of the dan- They have occasional petite one day and a or an unaccountable metimes accompanied these troubles to the cold' or malaria. It woke to a knowledge e matters and emanci- e professional bigotry th is done and physicians become liberal ogmas, save that it is ase as quickly, and as tain no other position ay ascertained, and to any remedy that has atter what its origin quivering among the l be great rejoicing

o censure that will be tting this letter, but I to my honest convic- ping hand and indorse . The extended put- years and graphic de- ases of the kidneys the medical profession eases are greatly in- of the doctors has been of their patients e casting about for a

rs since my attention of a most wonderful t Dwight's disease had frequently seen and I had heard of re- by it, but like many mend its use. A per- health for restoration for insurance on on account of Brisot's roscopical examina- the presence of large SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRD-AV., 100 feet north of Taylor-st. Want offers. WEBER

FOR SALE—1507 MICHIGAN-AV., LOT 32x181, with two-story frame. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY DANIEL R. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

No. 257 Park-av.—2-story and basement marble front; house 27½ feet front, with 2-story brick barn in rear.

No. 356 West Monroe-st.—3-story brick, English basement.

These houses are in thorough order and repair, have recently been handsomely papered, painted, and decorated inside. Furnace and gas-fixtures go with each house. Immediate possession. We will sell these properties at attractive prices, either for home or investment. Cash or on time.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK BUILDING and lot on Madison-st., near Western-av., for $50.

412 West-Indiana-st., 2-story brick and 25-foot lot for $6,000; rented for another year $60.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK house, with 50 feet of ground, on Calumet-av., just south of Twenty-second-st.

A very nice 3-story marble-front house, with 25 feet of ground, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts.; price $18,000.

A 3-story marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.; $20,000.

A. A. AVERILL, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE SITE, CORner Sherman and Harrison-sts., 100x75.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—BARGAIN —Near Thirty-third-st., fine stone-front residence, 3 rooms deep; 2-story brick barn; very low for a few days. BENJ. BISBINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CORNER RESIDENCE ON Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., three-story and basement stone front; was completely refitted by present owner for his own use; $25,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st., marble-front house of ten rooms in a No. 1 order; brick barn; a bargain.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 198 TWENTY-FIFTH-st., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, south front; lot 24x150; rental $360; cheap.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ANXIOUS TO SELL—Southwest corner of Jackson and Market-st., 99x178 feet; also southeast corner, 99x178 feet. Apply to E. M'NEILL, Room 30, 113 Adams, Quincy Building.

FOR SALE — INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brownstone front, handsome finish; lot 25x125; $7,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A PIECE OF PROPERTY 80x180 on Oakwood-boulevard, 226 feet west of Cottage Grove-av., north front, price, $10,000; title perfect. Call on or address CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3612 STATE-ST., NEW 3-story building; will pay 18 per cent on the investment for next four years as now rented. 3700 Dearborn-st., corner, improved. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 60-FOOT LOT on Oak-av. Price, $8,000. G. M. BIRCH & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE — ARCHER-AV., SOUTHwest corner Lime-st., 25x100, with two frame buildings, $4,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — LANGLEY-AV., NEAR Thirty-eighth-st., 7-room cottage; lot, 25x125; $3,100. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.— Nos. 2413 to 2416; brick improvements: lot 74.7x107; rental $1,450. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON THIRD-AV., 100 feet north of Taylor-st. Want offers. WEBER & SCHMID, 44 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—1507 MICHIGAN-AV., LOT 32x181, with two-story frame.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

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These houses are in thorough order and repair, have recently been handsomely papered, painted, and decorated inside. Furnace and gas-fixtures go with each house. Immediate possession. We will sell these properties at attractive prices, either for home or investment. Cash or on time.

FOR SALE—2-STORY BRICK BUILDing and lot on Madison-st., near Western-av., for $50.

412 West-Indiana-st., 2-story brick and 25-foot lot for $6,000; rented for another year $60.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—417 WEST JACKSON-ST., first-class 2-story frame house, with all modern improvements; lot 50x125 feet; will be sold very cheap. Apply to W. E. KENDALL & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 67 CONGRESS-PARK, 2-story and basement brick; corner lot; cheap; $5,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON LEAVITT-st., near Twenty-second.

10 lots, Hampton-st., near Western-av.

10 lots, Marvin-st., near Western-av.

3 lots, Thirty-ninth-st., near Stewart-av., $600 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—51.7X200, WEST MONROE-st., near Leavitt, south front, alley on two sides; cheap. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$7,000—VAN BUREN-ST., east of Western-av., three cottages on corner; a great bargain; the future business centre of West Side; terms easy. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—386 SOUTH OAKLEY-AV., 2-story and basement octagon brick, 10 rooms; modern conveniences; lot, 30x125; occupied by owner, and is all in nice order; $4,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., CORNER York-st., 81x161 feet.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—217 AND 219 SOUTH Halsted-st., with two good buildings; best location for business south of Madison-st.; lot 40x165; one of the stores has fixtures complete for a grocery, and both buildings have each a brick barn; this is a good piece of property to buy; call for particulars.

GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—CAMPBELL-PARK, TWO-story and basement brick, $5,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—23 PARK-AV.—SPLENDID new house and barn; make me an offer. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON VAN BUREN-st., east of Ashland-av., at a bargain.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST VAN Buren-st., east of Ashland-av., $150 per foot. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on the first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located on Polk-st., near Ashland-av.; one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 127 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—SEELEY-AV., NEAR VAN Buren-st., 2-story and basement brick; 9 rooms; $4,100. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$140—ASHLAND-BOULEvard—30-foot lot; an elegant green-stone being erected on adjoining property. This is part of the new boulevard to Douglas Park.

J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:

FULLERTON-AV.—2-story brick flat west of Clark-st.; modern style; lot 30x104; rental $900; price $7,500.

FREDERICK-ST., near Clark-st., 14-room brick residence, south front; good barn; lot 35x115; $10,500.

CLARK-ST., north of Schiller-st., 2-story and basement brick, arranged in flats; lot 25x150; rents well; $11,500.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — NORTH SIDE. Two lots on North Halsted-st., near Lincoln-av.; $60 per foot.

One fine lot on North Franklin-st., near Oak, 27x100; $100 per foot. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE CORNER residence, vicinity of Lincoln Park; 462 Orchard-st.; 2-story and basement brick; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; built by present owner for his own use; lot 30x125; a charming home for $8,000; photograph at our office.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—3-STORY and basement stone-front houses on La Salle-av.; choice neighborhood; rent for $650.

SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., A SPACious corner residence, substantially built by the present owner for his own use, beautifully arranged, all modern improvements; large barn; choice location; $35,000.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—BEST CORner lot in Chicago; 100 feet east front, overlooking Lincoln Park and the lake, northwest corner La Salle-av. and Eugenie-st. Go look at it. Very cheap.

SHUFELDT & WESTOVER, 56 Honore Building.

FOR SALE—ON THE NORTH SIDE—A brown-stone front house, three stories and basement, pleasantly situated near the lake; price $16,000. Address D 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — DOCK PROPERTY ON North Branch, south of Division-st., now occupied as a lumber yard; terms easy. Apply to H. A. STREETER, owner, 80 and 86 Illinois-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—LOTS ON Monroe-st., near Evanston-av., 50x113 feet each, south front, at $25 per foot; fair terms.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A BEAUtiful house of 12 rooms, 100 feet of ground, high and dry, overlooking the lake; make me an offer; must be sold at some price. ISAAC DRAKE, 115 Monroe-st., Room 18.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S NOTICE— Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois, entered on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1883, the undersigned, as Receiver of the Ætna Insurance Company of Chicago, will sell at the north door of the Court-House, in the City of Chicago, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1883, all my right, title, and interest in and to the following described doubtful and desperate assets belonging to me as such Receiver—to-wit:

Blocks 5, 6, and 9, in Glendale, Cook County, Ill.; Lots 1 to 17, inclusive, in Block 11, and Lots 30 to 41, inclusive, in Block 2, in Williams' Subdivision of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Sec. 36, Town 39 north, Range 14 east of the 3d principal meridian.

Lots 1 to 17, inclusive, in Block 11, and Lots 28 to 34, inclusive, in Block 38, in Peck's Addition to Chicago, in southeast quarter of Sec. 32, Town 40 north, Range 13 east of the 3d principal meridian.

Also, 2 notes of Maria Hyckman, dated November 22, 1872, payable in three years from date; one note for a balance of $12,200, and the other for a balance of $8,000.

Also, the notes of the following named persons, dated June 2, 1874, payable in ten years after date: Robert W. Bradshaw for $14,000, John Rodgers for $10,000, William Irvine for $4,400, George Sparling for $10,000, David W. Graham for $5,000.

All of the above described notes bear interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and purport to be secured on real estate.

Also, a judgment in the Superior Court of Cook County against Nathan F. Merrill for $4,000.

For further particulars inquire of

V. A. TURPIN, Receiver, 145 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—HOUSES and lots:

1343 Seminary-place, fine 8-room house and large barn, on 50-foot lot, 1¼ blocks from Lincoln-av. cars. 1514 Wolfram-st., new story and half cottage, 33-foot lot; only $2,850.

1521 Wolfram-st., near Halsted, 6-room cottage, good barn; $2,750.

Throughout Wolfram-st., good 2-story house; arranged for two families; price $2,850.

Also unimproved lots on Sheffield, Wellington, Hatter, and Diversey-avs.

All convenient to cars.

M'CONNELL BROS., 99 Washington-st., Room 30.

FOR SALE—

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

One of the most beautiful residences in Lake View; large and spacious; complete in every detail; all conveniences, including steam heat, gas, icehouse, large barn, etc. The house has recently been finished, and was designed for the owner's homestead. Will be sold at bare cost with a lot to suit purchaser. Possession at once or May 1.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW; BARGAIN; Seminary-av., near Fullerton-av., 2-story and basement brick, mansard roof, east front, arranged in two flats; rental, $452; price, $3,800.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot at Norwood Park, 30 feet above Lake, and 6 miles from Chicago; choice lots in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotel, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down, and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 20 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; absolutely free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 159 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE residence lot 40x160 feet, Englewood, near Fifty-ninth and State-sts., for a stock of dry goods, drug store, or cottage and lot. FRANK MIDDLE, 3118 State-st.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE— Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.

O. J. STOUGH, owner, 30 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH PARK, northwest corner Jefferson-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., 199.5x100; a fine business corner; also entrance to Jackson Park.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW houses; all grades; also lots upon which we will build to suit on easy terms; corner of South Evanston, Ravenswood, and Wilmette on very easy payments. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE — KENWOOD — THAT beautifully located corner lot, Forty-ninth-st. and Greenwood-av., 264x264 feet, water, gas, sewer, etc.; nicely wooded; an elegant permanent neighborhood.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MAPLEWOOD — LOTS outside city and fire limits, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars; $50 to $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WRIGHTWOOD-AV. LOTS, near Clark-st.; lots 50x190 feet each, at $50 per front foot. Apply to WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON School and Fifty-eighth-sts., $400 to $450 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NICE COTtage, large lot; $100 cash, balance monthly. J. F. MICK & SON, 6216 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—NEW TENroom house, near Avenue Station. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—33, 40, 75, or more feet (corner) south of sixty-third-st., on finest avenue; price put very low for quick sale. MEADOWCRAFT BROS., bankers, 84 La Salle-st., or MICK & SON, Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT LAGRANGE—HOUSES and lots. Prices and terms to suit everybody. 85 Washington-st., Room 3. J. W. FARLIN.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 278 ACRES, rolling prairie, 10 acres timber, 40 miles from Chicago, between two railroads, 60 rods from station on one and 2 miles to another; a fine stock-raising location can be found; healthy, productive, and living water; all improved; brings $80 rent. Will be sold very cheap. Address owner, L. HIXON, 45 Ashland-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE — $2,500 — HIGHLY PRODuctive 81-acre farm in Southwest Wisconsin; house, barn, timber, etc.; easy terms; or will take cattle or horses. D 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOME IN A flourishing town of 4,000 inhabitants within 35 miles of Chicago; house, stable, chicken coop, bee house, etc., etc. Worth about $4,500. Will sell or exchange for other property. P. O. Box 378, Chicago.

FOR SALE—500,000 ACRES OF SPLENdid grazing lands in Western Texas; 150,000 in solid body; well watered, good shelter. GEO. E. KING, 161 La Salle-st., Room 46.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—GOOD house of eight or ten rooms, fruit and shade trees, within one hour's ride, and good railroad accommodations; must be near lake or river. Worth from $5,000 to $6,000. Address, for thirty days, WILLIAM, 3158 Forest-av., Chicago.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A COMFORTable apartment house south of Twenty-fifth-st. east of State. Not over $10,000 or $12,000. G. M. BEACH & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON the North Side; would prefer it south of Northav. and east of Clark-st., worth about $6,000. Address, giving location and price, F 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE OFFER OUR BEST services to owners wishing to dispose of real estate in Chicago and vicinity. BAIRD & BRADLEY, General Real Estate Agents, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO INVEST FROM $8,000 to $12,000 in some good city property as an investment; must be a bargain. Give full particulars, as I mean business. Address F 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE in Lake View for a cash customer. G. M. BEACH & CO., 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $18,000 CASH, wide house; modern style; D. R. & K. on main floor; reception hall, etc. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 185 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1859.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500 loaned on furniture, pianos, and other chattels without removal or publicity. 122 Washington-st. Rooms 19 and 20, over Preston & Kean's Bank.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN upon pianos, furniture, diamonds, jewelry, warehouse receipts, etc., at low rates and no commission. Room 57 Montauk Block, No. 115 Monroe-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 139 Randolph-st. Established 1851.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE RECEIVER of the Fidelity Savings Bank is paying the seventh (and final) dividend at 145 Randolph-st. Creditors who have not drawn this dividend are requested to do so at once. V. A. TURPIN, Receiver.

LOANS ON CHICAGO PROPERTY IN sums of $2,000 to $50,000 negotiated promptly at lowest rates. JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN— BY WILLIAM V. JACOBS, 159 RANDOLPH-ST.

Am making loans for an Eastern insurance company upon improved business and residence property in large or small amounts at lowest rates. Applications acted upon without delay.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & Co., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—AT 6 PER CENT, WITHout commission, sums of $4,000 and upwards upon improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 58 Portland Block.

WANTED—THE LOAN OF $10,000 cash for 6 months, for which abundant security will be given and an interest in a valuable contract that will not 100 per cent profit to the capital. Address F 41, Tribune office.

WE LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,500 ON reliable security for fifteen or eighteen months at 8 per cent interest. Address E 42, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING done, sidewalks, floors, etc. J. H. RICHLOT, Manager, 16 Wells and 93 Fifth-av., Room 10.

A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURing confinement: best of care and professional attendance. 442 West Van Buren-st.

ABSTRACTS, LAW, AND BUSINESS copying quick, correct, cheap. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 61 and 63 West Washington-st.

BANKRUPT STORE, 184 AND 186 State-st.—Visitors to Chicago will please attend the great fire and water sale. Bargains in shawls, suits and cloaks, carpets and oilcloths, blankets and comforters, and everything in the line of dry goods. Call early and avoid the rush. Bankrupt Store, 184 and 186 State-st.

BEDBUGS, ROACHES, AND MOTHS exterminated by contract (warranted). Oakley's Infallible Exterminators for sale. Call or write. A. OAKLEY & CO., 181 East Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, dentress and midwife, 638 West Monroe-st.

MEMBER OF NEW YORK PRODUCE Exchange wants to represent a 1 flour mill for home trade and export. Address M H 27, Box 672, New York.

NOTICE—FOR SEALED PROPOSALS to build a court-house in Nashville, Washington County, Illinois.—The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Washington County, Illinois, will be in session at Goodstreet's Hall, in Nashville, in said county and State, the 4th day of October next, to receive and open bids for a court-house, to be let on the following conditions:

1. Bids to be made in one sum for whole of building, and to be accepted or rejected as a whole.

2. Bidders to state separately cost of foundation, estimated cost of cut stone, iron and brick work, estimated cost of plastering, and estimated cost of all other work.

3. Payments to be made as follows: Seventy-five per cent of estimated cost of foundation to be paid when completed; 75 per cent of estimated cost of cut stone, iron and brick work, to be paid when completed; 75 per cent of estimated cost of plastering to be paid when completed; and amount in full of estimated cost of all other work, together with balance in full of amounts retained on cost of foundation, cut stone, iron and brick work, and plastering, when building is complete and accepted by Building Committee of said board. Provided, that none of the foregoing payments shall be made unless work is done according to contract and duly accepted by Building Committee of said board.

4. Building Committee reserves the right to make alterations in plans and specifications. Such alterations or changes to be set forth and agreed to in supplementary contract between County Board and builders, and amount of such additions or deductions, as the case may be, to be determined by a committee of three to be composed of one member to be selected by Building Committee, one member by builders, and one to be chosen by the two thus selected.

5. Building to be completed according to contract and ready for delivery on or before May 1st, 1885.

6. Successful bidder will be required to give bond in double the amount of accepted bid, conditioned upon faithful performance of contract, and bond to be approved by County Board.

7. Building Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Plans and specifications now ready for inspection at County Clerk's office, Nashville, Illinois.

Bids to be directed to the County Clerk, care of David Luke, Chairman Building Committee, Nashville, Illinois.

DAVID LUKE, Chairman, W. R. WHEELIN, WILLIAM HEISMANN, } Committee.

Nashville, Illinois, August 25th, 1883.

NOTICE—ALL CREDITORS OF THE late firm, "Fleckles & Company," 606 South Halsted-st., are hereby invited to meet at 312 West Fourteenth-st., Monday, Sept. 24, 1883, at 7 p. m., for settlement.

STEVENS & CO., 90 RANDOLPH-ST., dealers in old rare coins.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS — BEST, cheapest, neatest. Copies accurate and speedy. KENT & RAVEN, 37 Montauk Block, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

TYPEWRITER CIRCULARS—$3 PER 1,000. Typewriter copying 10 cents per page. A. B. REID & CO., Room 36, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO GIVE AWAY—LITTLE girl 2 weeks old. Address O H 12, Tribune.

WANTED—A CLEAN STOCK OF DRY goods, also other merchandise; a good cottage and lot, for which I will give good clear lands or lots and some money. I have three improved farms in Nebraska to sell. C. H. BECKWITH, 125 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO GET THE USE OF A Board-of-Trade membership for three to six months; will pay interest on value and give bonds for retransfer, by a responsible firm. F 58, Tribune.

WANTED—ORDERS FOR TREES BY the Michigan-av. Tree-Planter. Send me postal. P. CHAMBERS, Hyde Park.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIanos and organs, including

DECKER BROS'. PIANOS,
HALLET PIANOS,
MATHUSHEK PIANOS,
SIMPSON PIANOS,
STORY & CAMP PIANOS,
ESTEY ORGANS,
STORY & CAMP ORGANS,

At lowest prices. Second-hand Pianos and organs rented and six months' rentals applied on purchase.

STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st. (Entrance 190.)

A FINE HALLET, DAVIS & CO. BABY Grand (used by artists at concerts) will be sold at reduced price. Piano good as new, and just the thing for concert hall or large-sized parlor can be sold on payments if required.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

A Few second-hand UPRIGHT PIANOS at bargains. Cash or time payments. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

C. J. WHITNEY Is the General Wholesale Agent for the CHICKERING, GABLER, AND McCAMMON PIANOS.

And manufacturer of the famous WHITNEY PIANOS AND ORGANS.

1,000 instruments for sale or rent on Monthly Payments. One year's rent allowed if purchased.

For catalogues and terms apply to C. J. WHITNEY, 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

ESTABLISHED 1851. VOSE & SON'S PIANOS, New, improved, NOW IN USE. OVER 13,000 Fully equal to the best made. Old instruments taken in exchange. For rent—One hundred new upright pianos, different makes. One year's rent allowed if purchased. Special bargains in second-hand pianos. NO. 3 PARK ROW BUILDING. Cash or monthly payments.

A. SCHAFF & CO., 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS are strictly first-class and manufactured here. Buy from first hand and save 25 per cent dealers' profit. On limited warrantee and monthly installments.

200 EASTERN-MADE PIANOS for sale lower than anywhere in the city on monthly payments. Pianos rented, toned, and repaired. Call and be convinced at NO. 160 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—BY A FAMILY HAVING unexpectedly to leave town, a very fine Weber cabinet grand upright piano at half wholesale cost. Address F 15, Tribune office.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. These Pianos have stood the test of FIFTY YEARS. And are not surpassed by any in the world. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

LITTLE GIANT STECK UPRIGHT piano: the smallest and most powerful 7¼-octave in existence. 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.— New organs to rent. Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments. Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine pianos.

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE PRICES PIANOS AND ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO FILL ALL orders for our new STYLES OF PIANO TONGUES. At prices that defy competition. Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

WE OFFER SECOND-HAND PIANOS of standard make, taken in exchange for Hazeltons, at great bargains, some of which are as good as new; also new instruments at low prices for cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Company, CHURCH & LEE, Managers, 200 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AN ATTORNEY CAN SECURE AN INterest in a fine-paying legal patent-law business and practice in Chicago. Particulars will be given on interview. Address F 61, Tribune office.

AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and office-man, with $1,000 capital, wishes partner with like amount in some good paying business. D 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—RARE CHANCE for an active man as partner in a first-class manufacturing business; must have small capital to invest; thorough investigation solicited. Security given and references required. For interview address F 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE PARTNER, WITH capital, to extend an established lumber business in this city. To the right party a first-class opening is offered. Full particulars at interview. Give name and capital offered. Address E 79, Tribune.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1865; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE FARRY, 159 and 157 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—WEST SIDE.

42 Union Park-place, brick, 9 rooms.
104 Walnut-st., frame cottage, 6 rooms.
402 South Wood-st., brick, 10 rooms, $30.
426 Irving-place, brick cottage, 16 rooms.
730 Walnut-st., brick, 10 rooms, $25.
968 North Leavitt-st., brick, new, $20.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:

540 Washington-st., corner Oakley, cottage, 7 rooms.
168 Walnut-st., 2-story frame, 9 rooms, nice order.
248 Lincoln-st., new stone-front, modern improvements.
1067 Madison-st., 6 rooms, with bath, $25.
744 Lake-st., 10 rooms, $35; 6 rooms, $16.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON West Side, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; possession given at once. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—945 MONROE-ST.—2-STORY and basement, stone, swell-front, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floors; furnace, gas fixtures, etc.; all modern improvements.

H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—

255 Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, bath.
646 West Van Buren-st., second-floor 6-room flat.
652 West Van Buren-st., second-floor 6-room flat.

THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern improvements, West Jackson-st; also 8 rooms, $30 to $40. B. L. PEASE, 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, with furnace, and modern improvements; cheap to good tenant. 269 Wilcox-av.

TO RENT — 531 CARROLL-AV. — 10 room, stone-front, in fine order; all modern improvements; $45 per month.

TO RENT—$30 TO $40 PER MONTH—Stone and flats on Lemoyne, Erie, and De Kalb-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars, corner of Polk-st. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 127 Madison-st.

TO RENT—$35—A VERY DESIRABLE 7-room flat; all conveniences, fine light, large yard. No. 79 Honore-st., close to three lines of cars. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wanted to take my furnished house on La Salle-av., and board self and son; will make it very desirable to agreeable party; no boarders wanted. Address B 96, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:

HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE.

3128 Prairie-av., brick, 10 rooms, bath.
464 Thirtieth-st., brick, 6 rooms, $15.
4620 State-st., cottage, frame, 6 rooms.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FIRST-class furnished house to small private family; owner is going to Europe; $150 per month. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME FURNISHed house, marble-front, three-story and basement, on Michican-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. Address F 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO LOWER FLOORS OR all of 10-room dwelling, 2437 Vernon-av., all modern conveniences; good furnace and grates; good order. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 1923 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement octagon stone front, 12 rooms; very desirable. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—27 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., 7-room brick, $40. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—164 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., east of Wabash-av.—Two-story and basement frame house. Inquire at Room 4 Times building.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK DWELLing, 35 University-place; modern conveniences; good furnace and grates; good order. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—3150 INDIANA-AV., BEST 10-room house on South Side, just completed; long lease to right party. Apply to J. RYAN, Room 50, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV., 10-ROOM stone-front; fine order; all modern improvements; $60 per month.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS on Fifteenth-st., furnished or unfurnished, or will sell furniture. Within five minutes' walk of Madison Park Station, on Ill. C. R. R. Immediate possession given. Inquire on the premises of or of H. Dunbar, 19 State-st., between 10 a. m. and 12 m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE IN South Evanston; nicely arranged, good location. HENRY WHIPPLE, 137 Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT — RAVENSWOOD — 7-ROOM house, $25; South Evanston, 7-room house, $25; North Evanston, 7-room house, $12. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—OAK PARK—NEW HOUSE; nicely arranged; 3½ closets; marble mantels, etc.; grove lot. O. W. HERRICK, Room 21, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A CHOICE NEW FLAT—148 La Salle-av.; fifteen minutes' walk from business centre; seven rooms with all modern improvements; rent, $30 to good parties. Inquire of D. A. GALLERY, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEG

FARMERS' JOY.

The Thirty-first Annual State Fair Will Open Monday in This City.

A Brief Sketch of the Similar Events Which Have Preceded It.

A Map of the Grounds Showing How the Space Has Been Assigned.

Officers of the Association and Governing Rules and Regulations.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the State Board — The Program — The Entries.

THE GREAT EVENT.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR OF ILLINOIS.

The thirty-first annual State Fair of Illinois, under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, opens Monday, Sept. 24, at the grounds of the Chicago Jockey Club, in the western part of this city, adjoining Garfield Park.

The State Fair is one of the institutions of the United States. It is now as regular as Thanksgiving-Day or the Fourth of July, and is looked forward to by a large portion of the people as the most rational of all the festival seasons of the year. The present fair of Illinois promises to be by far the most imposing and successful exhibition ever held in the State—perhaps in the West. The assured attractions and the completeness of the exhibition in every department are sufficient to give the coming fair a National character. To the tens of thousands of farmers and artisans whose industry and thrift have done so much towards building up the Garden City to be the great metropolis of the West, Chicago extends the warmest welcome to her ample and hospitable borders. During the coming week there will be a temple of labor on her western limits which every man and woman in the State should visit, and in which all can feel a legitimate pride. The cattle of a thousand hills will be there; the sheep of a thousand folds; the fruit of a thousand farms; the machinery of a thousand workships; the products of countless hands and brains contrived to add to the stock of human happiness, and brought together to add to the stock of human knowledge. The bone and sinew of the State will be there—the men who till the soil and enjoy the independence of broad acres, and they who transform the elements of Nature to the multiform uses of mankind. Such a convocation must result in mutual improvement to those who take part in it. As an important agency for the elevation and progress of the farming and industrial arts, the value of these meetings and displays cannot be questioned. The interchange of views and ideas, whether in words or by the agency of the material additions to the appliances of industry, is most valuable to all concerned, lending, as they surely do, to the advancement of husbandry and the promotion of its highest interests. It is a matter of general importance also that the public should be brought into direct contact with the leaders in the arts of industry and agriculture. It is certainly to their advantage to know and meet with those who are the most skillful inventors of labor-saving machinery, the most progressive agriculturists, the most successful live-stock breeders, as well as those who are especially interested in fine and domestic arts and educational and other matters that enter into the everyday life of the people.

STATE AND PERSONAL PRIDE.

The State Fair appeals directly to State pride and indirectly to personal pride. The farmer, the manufacturer, the stock-raiser, the farmer's wife, the fruit-grower, and the florist, who, by industry, perseverance, and skill, succeed in doing something creditable to themselves and profitable to the community, find at the State Fair a fitting means of advertising the fact and of getting that applause which is none the less grateful to human feelings when the recipient knows it to be merited. The county fairs are the best possible means of exchanging views upon local interests and upon the development of those peculiarities of the locality which promise the best individual and general return in profit to the producer. What the county fair is to the county the State Fair is to the State. It should not be a mere advertising medium for a few large producers, throwing all others in the shade, but a theatre where county should meet county in honorable competition, where the stock, grain, fruits, vegetables, productions of the home circle, and so on, should be exhibited in generous rivalry with gratifying results. The State Fair should hold out to this class of producers the highest incentives to skill, industry, and perseverance. The farmers and producers of each of the 102 counties of Illinois should be fully represented at the State Fair, and the convocation should be looked forward to the whole year round as the culminating point of the year's labors and triumphs.

But a State fair held in Chicago has a bigger meaning than all this. Chicago is a metropolitan city. It belongs no more to Illinois alone than New York City does to Connecticut, or London, in England, to the County of Middlesex. The people of the Northwest—of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Dakota—are proud of this city as their great metropolis. A great fair of the kind this promises to be, located here, should be the representative of American agriculture. It would unquestionably be so if this annual fair was permanently located here. And this brings up the question which is now the most important one before the State Board of Agriculture: Shall the annual State Fair be permanently located, and, if so, where? Before considering this question a brief history of the State Fair during the thirty years of its existence may be given.

RETROSPECTIVE.

The first Illinois State Fair was held in the City of Springfield in 1853. In the winter succeeding the summer of 1852 a call was issued for those interested in the subject of agricultural competition to meet in Springfield on the assembling of the State Legislature. About six counties were represented at that meeting and the organization of a State Agricultural Society determined on. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution, etc. At the next meeting the constitution was adopted, and about fifty gentlemen paid their $1 membership fee. James N. Brown, of Sangamon County, afterwards known as one of the most successful breeders of stock on the Continent, and who, it may be mentioned, was one of the earliest and best friends of President Lincoln, was appointed President of the society, and a Vice-President was chosen for each Congressional district. At a subsequent meeting, held May 31, 1853, at Springfield, there were only three gentlemen present—Mr. Brown, Dr. Johns, and Dr. Kennicott. These three drew up a program for the first State Fair, which was accordingly held in Springfield the ensuing fall. It measured by the standards of to-day, that fair was an emphatic failure. It was very much smaller than any of the present county fairs. The premium list amounted to $944. The total receipts were $4,751. Still, the fair paid about as well, in proportion to size, as most of the fairs held since, and considerably better than some of them. After paying all expenses a balance of $852 was left in the treasury. An interest was excited, however, which bore good fruit in after years, and the next fair, also held at Springfield, was sufficiently successful to assure the initiators of the movement that the State Fair was an institution which, under proper management, would flourish in Illinois. The third fair was held in Chicago, on the South Branch, near Twenty-second street, and was a big success. Chicago, then a bustling city of 80,000 inhabitants, had just got fairly started in her great system of internal improvements, and was just beginning to be generally known as the great source of supply in the pork and grain markets of the continent. In 1856 the State Fair was held in Alton; 1857, Peoria; 1858, Centralia; 1859, Freeport; 1860, Jacksonville. The fairs had been uniformly successful, Jacksonville only excepted. The latter left a deficit in the treasury of $670. After this failure the board decided once more to come to Chicago, whose population had then increased to 120,000.

THE BIG MUDDY.

This fair is historically known as the "Big Muddy," as a sort of compromise between city and country, the suburban town of Brighton was chosen as the site. There was an almost continuous downpour of rain during the six consecutive days of the fair. Thousands of visitors who poured into Chicago for the fair did not visit the grounds at all, owing to the condition of the roads, and the poor transit accommodations. The grounds were a perfect sea of mud all the time. Notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that the War was then going on—the blood of the whole Nation tingling with the fever of battle, all branches of trade and industry broken down, and 50,000 "men of Illinois" in the field to fight the battles of their country—yet the fair was an indisputable success. The promoters came here $670 short—they left with a balance of $868 in the treasury. This, too, in spite of the fact that the premium list had been reduced some $4,000 from the year previous. The fair was to have been held the next year at Peoria, but was deferred on account of the War, some plowing, mowing, and reaping matches being held at Dixon instead. In 1863 and 1864 the fair was held in Decatur. In 1865 the itinerant big show again favored Chicago with a visit and received the customary warm welcome from the press and public. In these four years Chicago had increased her population to 180,000, and had a short time previously completed the third extension of her city limits, making the boundaries, north, west, and south respectively, Fullerton avenue, Western avenue, and Thirty-ninth street. The fair was located at the then driving-park, bounded by Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets and Indiana avenue and State street. The fair opened Sept. 4, and THE TRIBUNE of that date contained an excellent map of the city for the guidance of strangers. The fair was an undoubted success. The receipts were about $5,000 higher than those of any previous year, and $11,000 higher than any year with the exception. In the following year, 1866, the fair was again held here on the same grounds, and for the last time until the present year. The management in their wisdom decreased the premium list by $1,000 and their general expenses by $4,000 more, and then suffered in proportion. The fair, however, was a decided success, the opinion of the then board notwithstanding. The net proceeds, after paying all expenses, were $3,363, as against $4,907 for the previous year. The attendance was uniformly large, though there were not the extraordinary crowds that had packed the grounds the previous year. In 1867 and 1868 the fair was held in Quincy; 1869 and 1870, Decatur; 1871, Du Quoin; 1872, Ottawa; 1873 and 1874, Peoria; 1875 and 1876, Ottawa; 1877 and 1878, Freeport; 1879 and 1880, Springfield; 1881 and 1882, Peoria. Chicago's turn has now come round again.

But the Chicago of 1866—the Chicago seen by the visitors to the last State Fair here—has gone and a new Chicago has arisen. The population of the city has more than tripled. St. Louis and Cincinnati—then old-established cities struggling to hold their own with their more vigorous sister—have long ago dropped out of the race, hopelessly distanced. The lines of produce—carrying-vessels on the east, and the iron highways north, south, and west—radiate from Chicago thicker than the spokes in the wheel of a sulky; the city by the lakes has the mighty West for its tributary, the whole world for its customers.

WHAT THE STATE FAIR NEEDS.

A State fair held here should, in some measure, be commensurable with the greatness of the city, and with the fact that this is the centre and distributing point of the finest agricultural country in the world. The expediency of locating the fair at a given point, and of making Chicago that point, should be a very easy matter to demonstrate. In doing this THE TRIBUNE will be repeating some of the arguments used eighteen or twenty years ago on the same subject.

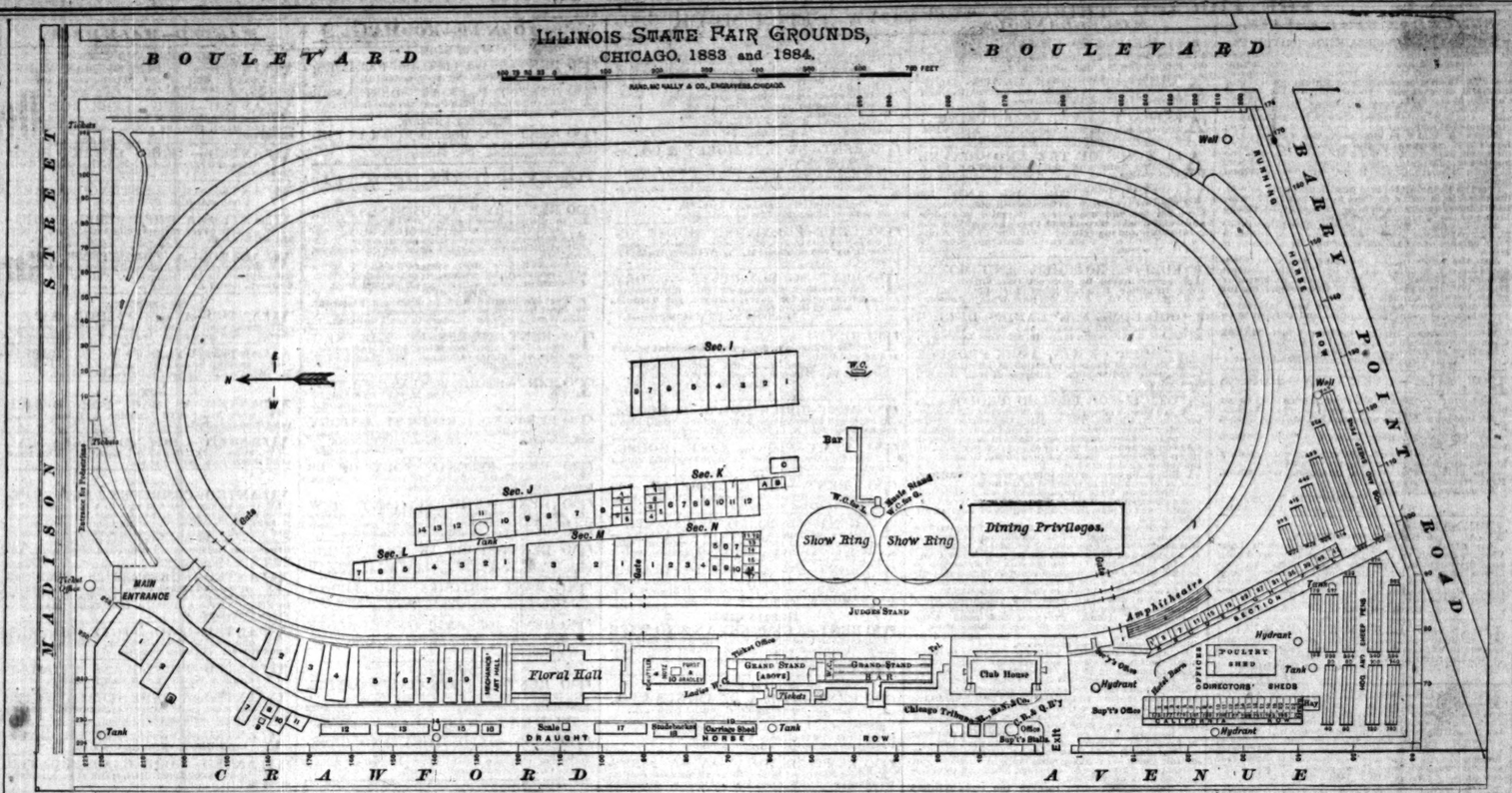
The State fair needs more substantial, varied, and extensive accommodations than can be extemporized anew for each occasion on which it is held, and the labor, waste, and expense of erecting these accommodations at a different point each year, as well as their inadequateness and imperfection when erected, compared with the enduring buildings that would be erected if its permanent location were settled, would seriously burden the success and prosperity of the fair itself and mar the advantages it is designed to confer. For although these buildings are, in part, erected by the subscriptions of the people in the locality where the fair is held, yet these people, so far as country towns are concerned, subscribe with the clear expectation to add what they so subscribe to the charges they make for accommodating exhibitors and visitors. The price of the buildings is, therefore, in the end levied off the visitors in the form of higher board, lodging, etc., than they would otherwise have to pay. The smaller the place in which the fair is held the more imperfect, as a rule, are the accommodations, and the greater the probable "extortions." Then, again, the means of access from the whole State to a smaller town are necessarily limited, and the incidental inducements are very much fewer. These inducements, when compared with those of Chicago, are, of course, of the most insignificant character. A score of years ago, when the State Fair, after accumulating debt and running the risk of failure at other points, came to this city, it made a triumphant success and went away with replenished coffers. And now, when, after its long itinerant pilgrimage, it has once again arrived here, better accommodations have been provided, and the public have done more to contribute to its success than any other community in the State would or could afford to do. The results of locating here are already seen. Double the quantity of buildings have been erected, double the space has been taken up, and the entries are increased over 50 per cent from those of the most successful year in its history. Should it then stay here for a few days only, and afterwards

Fold its tent like the Arab
And as silently steal away

on another traveling tour?

NOT A HOTELKEEPER'S "SNAP."

If the State Fair were an eleemosynary or charitable enterprise, got up for the purpose of benefiting the financial condition of the hotelkeepers of the State, then it should be kept moving so as to give them all an equal chance. But if its objects are to enable farmers to show each other what can be done, to gather together in one vast and instructive array the products whence the wealth of the country is derived, and to raise the standard of practical knowledge among all classes, then the fair should be permanently held where these objects can be best attained. The main points to be noted are: First, the facilities in this city for holding an agricultural fair are unequaled in the world; second, there is a universal desire or necessity of the people of the whole Northwest to come here; third, a permanent fair of the kind, located here, would become a grand agricultural bazaar of National importance, a fixed emporium of American agriculture which no traveler could visit the country without attending. Public opinion in the State is strongly in favor of this project, and a due consideration of the subject by the State Board can only result in locating the State Fair permanently in this city.



The Club-House and Grand Stand.

THE MANAGEMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

The fair is altogether in charge of the State Board of Agriculture, which consists of the following members:

THE OFFICERS.

President, John Landrigan, Albion; ex-President, J. R. Scott, Champaign; Secretary, S. D. Fisher, Springfield; Treasurer, John W. Bunn, Springfield; Chief Clerk, Charles Dunlap, Springfield. Vice-Presidents—First District, J. Irving Pearce, Chicago; Second District, Peter Schuttler, Chicago; Third District, H. G. Savage, Chicago; Fourth District, John P. Hendrick, Chicago; Fifth District, John Griffith, Batavia; Sixth District, George S. Haskell, Rockford; Seventh District, Samuel Dysart, Franklin Grove; Eighth District, E. C. Lewis Ottawa; Ninth District, John Virgin, Fairbury; Tenth District, D. W. Vittum Jr., Canton; Eleventh District, E. B. David, Aledo; Twelfth District, Allan C. Rush, Pittsfield; Thirteenth District, J. W. Judy, Taluia; Fourteenth District, Lafayette Funk, Shirley; Fifteenth District, E. E. Chester, Champaign; Sixteenth District, Joseph Skeavington, Albion; Seventeenth District, David Gore, Carlinville; Eighteenth District, D. B. Gillham, Upper Alton; Nineteenth District, B. Pullen, Centralia; Twentieth District, J. M. Washburn, Carrollville.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The following are the Superintendents of departments:

Class A, cattle—Mr. Reynolds.
Class B, horses—Mr. Lewis.
Class C, sheep—Mr. Vittum.
Class D, hogs—Mr. Gore.
Class E, poultry—Mr. Griffith.
Class F, mechanics—Inside hall, Mr. Chester; outside hall, Mr. Schuttler.
Class G, farm products—Mr. Skeavington.
Class H, horticulture—Mr. Haskell.
Class I, fine arts—Mr. Pearce.
Class K, textile fabrics—Mr. Savage.
Class L, natural history—Mr. Rush.
Class M, speed—Mr. Lewis.
Class N, education—Mr. Rush.
Marshal of Ring—Mr. Judy.
Superintendent of Grounds—Mr. Gillham.
Superintendent Forage and Stalls—Mr. Virgin.
Superintendent Press Department—Mr. David.
Superintendent Permits and Privileges—Mr. Washburn.
Superintendent Purchasing Department—Mr. Pullen.
Superintendent Gates and Tickets—Mr. Dysart.
Auditors—Messrs. Funk, Pearce, and David.
Committee on Reception, Fair—Messrs. Landrigan, Scott, Gillham, Reynolds, Judy, Pearce, Washburn, and Vittum.
Committee on Arrangements, Fair—Messrs. Landrigan, Scott, Gillham, Reynolds, Vittum, Gore, Haskell, Pullen, Dysart, Washburn, Lewis, Virgin, Schuttler, and Fisher.
Committee on Arrangements, Fat-Stock Show—Messrs. Landrigan, Gillham, Reynolds, Scott, Gore, Pullen, Dysart, Vittum, Funk, Virgin, Schuttler, and Savage.
Committee on Printing—Messrs. Savage, Dysart, and Fisher.
Committee on Finance—Messrs. Pearce, Pullen, Gore, Lewis, and Chester.
Committee on Crop Reports—Messrs. Gore, David, Skeavington, and Fisher.
Committee on Agricultural and Industrial Education—Messrs. Scott, Reynolds, Washburn, David, and Rush.
Committee on Museum—Messrs. Gillham, Scott, Haskell, Savage, and Miss Bell Bradford.
Committee on Library—Messrs. Haskell, Rush, and Fisher.
Committee on Transportation—Messrs. Landrigan, Vittum, Judy, Schuttler, Griffith, and Fisher.
Jury on Pedigrees, Class A—Messrs. Reynolds, Dysart, Judy, Funk, and Skeavington; Class B—Messrs. Lewis, Virgin, Griffith, Pearce, and Chester.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS

HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR.

The railroads centering in this city have made ample provision for the transportation of passengers and freight to and from the State Fair. The arrangements are as follows:

†Chicago & Alton, †Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, †Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago & Iowa, †Illinois Central, †Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, *Michigan Central, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, †Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pennsylvania Company, §Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago—Passengers, one and one-third fare for the round trip. Freight will be charged full rate to Chicago, and must be prepaid, when it will be returned free to points on this line whence shipped, on certificate of the Secretary that the same has been on exhibition and has not changed ownership.

Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, Chicago & Grand Trunk, ‡ Baltimore & Ohio, **Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—Passengers, one fare for the round trip. Freight must be prepaid at full rate to Chicago, and will be returned free to points on this road whence shipped on certificate of the Secretary that the same has been on exhibition and has not changed ownership.

†Covers all points on the line west of the Detroit River.

*Passenger arrangement covers points east to Elkhart, Ind.

†Arrangement covers points in Illinois only.

§On Chicago division.

‡Passenger rate is from Lafayette and stations north.

The facilities for reaching the Fair Grounds from any part of the city are ample and rapid, and the cost of transportation low. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have constructed a track to the west gate of the Fair Grounds, and will run trains from the Union Depot on Canal street every twenty minutes during the days of the Fair. Passengers arriving by the following roads can change cars at the depot and go direct to the grounds: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Pittsburg, Chicago & St. Louis; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; Chicago & Alton; and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad (Wells Street Depot) will stop all its trains at the State Fair Station, which is about five blocks west of the main entrance to the grounds.

The street-car lines in the West Division will run extra cars, and make every exertion to accommodate the public. The Madison street cars will convey passengers direct to the entrance gate. The Randolph and Lake street cars will deliver passengers within three blocks of the main entrance gate.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad have issued invitations to the formal opening of the new line to the State Fair Grounds this (Saturday) afternoon. The special train will leave the Union passenger depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, at 2:30 p. m., and arrive at the grounds at 3 p. m. The train will leave the grounds at 4:30 p. m., and arrive at the Union depot at 5 o'clock.

THE GROUNDS.

LOCATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF SPACE.

The fair, as already stated, will be held upon the extensive and finely-improved grounds of the Chicago Jockey Club. The grounds are in the western part of the city, and are located south of Madison street, about five miles west from State street. Garfield Park adjoins the grounds on the north side, Madison street being the dividing line. The measurement of the grounds may be roughly given as about three-fourths of a mile in length by one-fourth in width. The accompanying map, which is an accurate and carefully-prepared diagram of the grounds and buildings as now arranged for the State Fair, fully illustrates the plan of the grounds and the location of each department of the fair. The main body of the ground is occupied by Sec. II. of the mechanical department. The buildings specially erected by and for the exhibiters in this department cover over 450,000 superficial feet. The open or platform space inside the track occupied by the heavier exhibits in the same department covers over ten acres. The names of the principal exhibiters in this department and their respective exhibits are given herewith. The open space is divided into six sections—I, J, K, L, M, and N. The exhibiters are classed by their respective sectional locations. By referring to the number prefixed to the exhibiter's name and to the section in which he is placed, and then to the corresponding section and number on the map, his exact location can be seen at a glance. The buildings in this department, which are classed mainly on the northwestern portion of the grounds, on each side of the road from the main entrance gate to the floral hall, are numbered in a similar manner. The occupant of each building and the class of his exhibits can at once be seen by comparing the number of the building on the map with the corresponding number which is prefixed to the owner's name in the list of buildings. This map and catalog are an exact counterpart of the Secretary's record, and should be preserved for reference by all who intend visiting the fair.

MECHANIC ARTS.

EXHIBITS IN THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS.

The Superintendent of the heavy section of the mechanical department is Mr. M. Conrad, who acts in the place of Mr. Peter Schuttler. The following is the list of leading exhibiters in this department:

SECTION I.

1. C. Aultman & Co., Canton, O., thrashers and traction engines.
2. H. A. Pitts, Sons Manufacturing Company, Chicago, same.
3. Northwestern Manufacturing & Car Company, Chicago, Ill., same.
4. Nichols, Shepard & Co., Battle Creek, Mich., same.
5. Pitts' Agricultural Works, Buffalo, N. Y., same.
6. M. & J. Rumely, Laporte, Ind., same.
7. Case & Willard Thrasher Company, Battle Creek, Mich., same.
8. Eagle Machine-Works, Indianapolis, Ind., straw-stacker.
9. Birdsall Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., clover-huller.
10. Hiram Sibley & Co., Chicago, manure-spreader.
11. Woodsum Machine Company, Dayton, O., traction engine.
12. Koppes & Co., Orville, O., thrasher and engine.

SECTION K.

1. Excelsior Gate Company, Downer's Grove, Ill., patent gate.
2. "New Era" Manufacturing Company, ——, ——.
3. Dickey & Pease, Racine, Wis., fanning-mills.
4. Van Diver Corn-Planting Company, Quincy, Ill., corn-planters.
5. Johnson & Field, Racine, Wis., fanning-mill.
6. R. Ellwood, De Kalb, Ill., implements.
7. Foster Plow Company, Chicago, plows.
8. Seaman Plow Company, South Lyon, Ill., same.
9. Keystone Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill., same.
10. Peru Plow Company, Peru, Ill., same.
11. Mast, Foos & Co., Springfield, O., iron turbine wind-mill, Buckeye lawn-mower, etc.
12. P. Mast & Co., Springfield, O., ——.

SECTION J.

1. J. E. Porter, ——, ——.
2. Chicago Flexible Harrow Company, Chicago, ——.
3. Shawnee Agricultural Company, ——, ——.
4. J. D. Lahman & Co., ——, ——.
5. G. D. Colton & Co., ——, ——.
6. W. H. Banks & Co., Chicago, ——.
7. Barnes Manufacturing Company, ——, ——.
8. Stover & Co., ——, ——.
9. R. S. Williams & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., windmill.
13. Milan Manufacturing Company, Milan, ——, hay-ricker, loader, and rake.
14. John E. Kirk, Peoria, Ill., same.

SECTION L.

1. Chicago Scraper and Ditcher Company, Chicago, scraper and ditcher.
2. H. C. Staver & Co., ——, ——.
3. Illinois Agricultural Works, ——, ——.
4. Janesville Manufacturing Company, Janesville, Wis., ——.

5. E. S. Harvey, Bangor, Mich., buggies.
6. Chicago Steel-Wheel Company, Chicago, steel wheels.
7. Frey, Shickler & Hoover, Buerrus, O., brick and tile machinery and pressed brick.
8. Eagle Manufacturing Company, Davenport, Ia., ——.

SECTION M.

1. H. P. Pierce, Quincy, Ill., American fence-machine.
2. Fuller & Johnson, Madison, Wis., ——.
3. Sandwich Manufacturing Company, Sandwich, Ill., corn-cultivators, etc.; Sandwich Enterprise Company, same, same.
4. Emerson, Talcott & Co., N. C. Thompson, Briggs & Enoch Manufacturing Company, Knapp Manufacturing Company, "Boss" Churn Manufacturing Company, Marsh Binder Manufacturing Company, all Rockford, Ill., implements.

SECTION N.

1. Grand Detour Company, Dixon, Ill., plows.
2. Taylor Horse-Power Company, Chicago, horse-powers.
3. O. Bidford & Co., Rock Island, Ill., plows.
3½. Brower, ——, ——.
4. Minneapolis Harvester Company, Minneapolis, Minn., harvesters.
5. Racine Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill., agricultural implements.
6. J. E. Vaughan, Chicago, same.
7. E. L. Walker, Twin Grove, Wis., hay-carrier and hay-fork.
8. James Hollingsworth, Chicago, hay-rake.
9. Oliver Chilled Plow Company, South Bend, Ind., plows.
10. King & Hamilton, Ottawa, Ill., ——.
12. Jesse Bart, Champaign, Ill., grain separators.
13. E. A. Eaton, Pinckneyville, Ill., sulky plows.
14. Beck & Hopkins Manufacturing Company, Chicago, combined hay-rake and loader.
15. Woodruff & Clark, Elgin, Ill., feed-mills, power-sheller, and engine.
16. Candee & Co., Chicago, pumps.
17. Beadle & Kelly, Carey, O., and A. B. Barnes, Chicago, agricultural implements.

BUILDINGS IN WESTERN ROW.

1. Dennett Harvester Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., harvesters; Racine Wagon and Carriage Company, Racine, Wis., wagons and carriages.
2. R. H. & C. M. Avery, Peoria, Ill., corn-planters; Peoria Plow Company, Peoria, Ill., plows.
3. Challenge Windmill Company, Batavia, Ill., windmills.
7. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Chicago (also in northeast corner of grounds), "Eclipse" windmills.
8. John P. Manny, Rockford, Ill., harvesters.
9. U. S. Wind-Engine and Pump Company, Batavia, Ill., windmills and pumps.
10. George Esterly & Sons, Whitewater, Wis., reapers and harvesters.
11. Hoover & Gamble, Miamisburg, O., reapers and mowers.
12. C. Aultman & Co., Canton, O., harvesters.
13. Piano Manufacturing Company, Piano, Ill., and D. S. Morgan & Co., Chicago, harvesters.
14. J. F. Pennie & Sons, Chicago, pumps.
15. American Grinding-Mill Company, Chicago, mills; Boomer and Borchert Press Company, Chicago, cider-presses.
16. Rice, Whitaker & Co., Chicago, engine and feed-steamer; ——Gathman, Chicago, grinding-mill.
17. Moline Plow Company, Moline, Ill., plows; "Farmer" Corn-Planter Company, Dayton, O., corn-planters.
18. Studebaker Brothers' Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., wagons and carriages.

CARRIAGE BUILDING, NO. 19 IN WESTERN ROW.

1. Frazier, Chicago, buggies.
2. Frazier, Chicago, same.
3. Heilerstedt Bros., Morrison, Ill., buggies.
4. I. S. Tower & Bro., Chicago, ——.
5. I. S. Tower & Bro., Chicago, ——.
6. G. W. Bohanon, Chicago, ——.
7. G. W. Bohanon, Chicago, same.
8. H. J. Edwards, ——, ——.
9. Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., two-seated carriages.
10. Birdsell Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind., ——.
11. New England Carriage Company.
12. New England Carriage Company.
13. I. S. Tower & Bro., Chicago, ——.
14. I. S. Tower & Bro., Chicago, ——.
15. H. J. Edwards.
16. H. J. Edwards.
17. H. J. Edwards.
18. G. Walter, Sandwich, Ill., road carts.

The following additional firms are located south of and between Secs. I and K:

SINGLE UNDIVIDED SECTIONS AND SPACES.

A. Nichols & Dagget, Elgin, Ill., windmill.
B. Freeport Machinery Company, Freeport, Ill., same.
C. G. W. Baker & Co., Chicago, buggies.
D. H. A. Moyer, Syracuse, N. Y., buggies and spring-wagons.
E. Brown Manufacturing Company, Zanesville, O., cultivators.
F. Elkhart Iron-Works Company, Elkhart, Ind., plow-sulkies.
G. Mechanicsburg Machine Company, Mechanicsburg, O., agricultural implements.
H. Eagle Fork Company, Appleton, Wis., hay-carriers and forks.
O. H. Bean & Son, Decatur, Ill., ——.
P. F. P. Noyes, Oneville, O., ——.
R. Western Wheel-Scraper Company, Mt. Pleasant, Ia., road-scrapers.
Q. Robert Faries, Decatur, Ill., wire-knotter.
S. L. Carrier, Minooka, Ill., windmill.
T. Whitman Agricultural Company, St. Louis, Mo., hay-press.
U. A. J. Spencer, Dwight, Ill., same.
V. P. K. Delrick, ——, same.
W. Newark Machine Company, Newark, O., clover-huller.

THE ENTRIES.

HORSES.

The stalls for horses occupy a considerable area in the southwestern portion of the grounds, beginning just south of the west side entrance and skirting along the south and part of the east side. A large portion of the west side is also devoted to horses. The horse and cattle stalls make a complete circuit of the grounds, besides running in double rows in several places, the whole lot making considerably over two miles of stalls. The number of trotters, runners, draft horses, and roadsters at the Fair will be about double the size of any former exhibition of the kind. The show of draft horses is especially fine, and will unquestionably be the largest and best show of that class of horses ever given in this country.

The Superintendent of the horse department is Mr. E. C. Lewis.

The following are the principal exhibitors:

THOROUGHBREDS.

Wiley Buckles, Champaign, Ill. (14 head).

ROADSTERS.

Samuel Burnside, Princeton, Ill.; Caton Stock Farm, Joliet, Ill. (25 head); H. C. McDowell, Lexington, Ky. (12 head); J. C. McFerran & Co., Louisville, Ky. (16 head); W. A. Shobbles, Sterling, Ill.; A. H. Taylor (5 head), P. V. Johnson (7 head), W. B. Darling (10 head), Sam Crook (8 head), Addison Doby (10 head), and James Boyle (5 head), all of Chicago; George A. Castle, Carlinville, Ill.; S. A. Little, Chicago; W. T. Palmer, Woodstock, Ill.; W. D. Crockett, Waukegan, Ill.; Rufus King, Chicago; D. H. Rounds, Bloomington, Ill.; J. W. Birdsall, Chicago.

NORMAN PERCHERONS.

Murray Bros., Polo, Ill., (12 head); Huston & Penny, Blandinsville, Ill. (6 head); J. C. Morrison, Pontiac, Ill. (12 head); Ed Hodson, El Paso, Ill. (12 head); James D. Beckett, Chicago Gil Head; Vanatta, Fry, Wilmington, Ill. (6 head); Dillon Bros., Bloomington, Ill. (25 head).

CLYDESDALES.

James Blair, New Lenox, Ill.; Raeside Bros., Waukegan, Ill. (18 head); H. A. Treadwell, Elgin, Ill.; Ed Hodgson, El Paso, Ill. (8 head); Truman Bros., Hamilton, Ill.; William Moffat & Bro., Paw Paw, Ill. (15 head); Robert Holloway, Alexis, Ill. (40 head); J. & C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill. (25 head); Murray Bros., Polo, Ill.; Clydesville Company, Cedar Rapids, Ill. (40 head); John Stewart, Blackberry, Ill.; Galbraith Bros., Janesville, Ill. (25 head).

ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

George E. Brown, Aurora, Ill. (8 head); J. H. Freeman, Chicago (9 head).

GRADE DRAFT HORSES.

H. A. Treadwell, Elgin, Ill.; J. B. Ayers, Danvers, Ill.; T. C. Wilbray, Tremont, Ill. (7 head); Wallis & Keeney, Grant Park, Ill.; George Gaskell, Minooka, Ill.

HORSES FOR ALL WORK.

Fred Colman, Elgin, Ill.; Robert Blaney, Chebanse, Ill.

SADDLE HORSES.

C. B. White, Chicago.

GENTLEMEN'S DRIVING.

H. H. Yates and George H. Covert, Chicago; A. C. Galloway, Marseilles, Ill.; Brown, Gardner & Co., Chicago; B. T. Railsback, Hopedale, Ill.; B. Bly, Taylor, Ill.; H. A. Treadwell, Elgin, Ill.

CATTLE.

The northern half of the west side of the grounds, together with all of the north and part of the east side, is skirted with cattle stalls. Mr. John P. Reynolds, the Secretary of the Chicago Exposition, is the Superintendent of this department. The entries are large and of a very high character, and the department will be one of the most important in the Fair. All the leading breeds of beef and dairy cattle will be largely represented by the best specimens to be found on either continent.

For the information of the general public it may be stated that there is no distinct, well-established breeds of American cattle. With the exception of the odd-looking, unmeaning Texan cattle, bred to a limited extent in the South, all our breeds have come from Europe and nearly all from Great Britain. The Angus or Aberdeen cattle are black and polled, coming from Northeastern Scotland, are remarkably popular, and are being imported in large numbers. The Ayrshire comes from the shire, or county, of this name in Southeastern Scotland, and is a noted milk breed. The Devon comes from Devonshire, in the south of England. They are active and hardy, the meat is of the best quality, and the milk is rich and sometimes given in large quantity. Lack of size is almost the only criticism against this breed, but this has been sufficient to keep it from becoming widely popular in this country, especially in the West. The Galloway, one of the two noted black polled or hornless breeds of Scotland, comes from the county of that name in the southwestern part of Scotland, and has high rank as a beef breed. The cattle are of good size, always black in color, with rather long, black hair. The Guernsey comes from the Channel Islands, and is noted for the richness of its milk and the high color of the butter. The breed is rapidly growing in favor in this country. The Hereford, from Western England, is one of the most noted beef-breeds, and not usually of marked merit for the dairy. Holstein is the most common name of a breed of black-and-white dairy cows brought from North Holland and provinces lying north of that country. Sometimes they are called Friesians and sometimes Dutch cattle. Usually they are white and black, spotted in almost any proportion. Some Dutch cattle have been imported which have a white belt of varying width around the body, the extremities being black or sometimes red. The Holsteins are of large size, usually rather angular and flat-sided, the rump frequently drooping somewhat. When fattened the form is fair. The great merit of the breed is in giving an unsurpassed flow of milk. The Jersey has long been noted for its remarkably rich milk and its graceful, "deer-like" form. It comes from the island of the same name, the largest of the Channel Islands, it is small in size, although sometimes reaching full medium size, slender in form, in color varying much, with present fashion favoring dark colors without any white, and with feet and tip of the tail black. Extraordinary large quantities of butter have been made from the milk of many Jersey cows, and no breed is more fashionable. It ranks second in number of pure-bred animals in the United States. The Red Polls of Norfolk and Suffolk, England, are, as the name indicates, horneless, and red in color. There are but few of the breed in this country. Shorthorn is now the almost universal name, although not the most appropriate, of a breed once generally called Durham, from one of the counties in Northeastern England in which the breed originated or was improved. This breed is now by far the most numerous and widely spread of any breed of improved cattle in the world. Its chief reputation is as a beef breed, but many cows and families are excellent for the dairy. In size the Short-Horn is of the largest; in color either red, white, roan, or spotted red and white with American fashion, giving the preference to the nearly solid red. The form, in the better specimens, is unsurpassed. They mature early, the beef is of good quality, evenly laid on, and, it is claimed, with a larger proportion in the most desirable parts than is the case with most other breeds. The great mass of the better beef-cattle of the United States have more or less Short-Horn blood. This breed has been popular and fashionable longer than any other, and more has been done in the way of breeding in certain family lines. It is thought by many that the hardiness and vitality of many of the breed have been injured in this way.

The Holsteins exhibited at the Fair will include many of the most successful animals shown at the late International Cattle Show of Europe. The exhibit of Herefords will be exceptionally fine, and will include many large English importations. The Short-Horns, Jerseys, and black-polled cattle from Scotland are all well represented in numbers and quality. A special exhibit of Swiss cattle, the first shown at a State Fair, will be a centre of attraction to breeders. Several herds of valuable Ayrshires arrived last evening.

SHEEP.

All the recognized breeds of long, middle, and fine wool sheep will be well represented at the Fair, and there will be an excellent show of mutton and wool-producing sheep. The pens are located in the southwestern portion of the grounds. The exhibiters include most of the leading flockmasters of the country.

With the exception of the Merino, all our breeds of sheep are from England. The American Merino is now a proper name for nearly all the Merinos in the country, for the skill of American breeders has much modified and improved the Spanish Merino, from which the modern fine-wool sheep of the country have descended. These sheep are not large, 100 pounds being a good weight for a ewe and 150 pounds for a ram. The form is only fairly good for mutton production. The rams have long, curling horns; the ewes being horneless. The entire body is thickly covered with a fleece of very fine wool, which extends down over the face and on the legs to the feet. Fleeces weighing from eighteen to twenty-five pounds are not uncommon, and some have weighed over thirty-eight pounds. The Merino is by far the most numerous of any breed in this country. There are several breeds of English sheep known as the Down breeds. They produce the middle wools, and are counted the best mutton sheep so far as quality is concerned. The Southdown may be counted the original of the Down breeds, and the others have been more or less crossed with this. The great excellence of this breed is the production of a large carcass of high quality of flesh. Both in England and this country the Southdown is one of the most fashionable breeds. The Shropshire Down, from the English county of this name, somewhat resembles the Southdown, by crossing which on the native sheep of Shropshire it was produced. It is larger, but not quite so symmetrical; yields a considerably heavier fleece; is very prolific, and its larger carcass is of practically as good quality as that of its more fashionable rival. The Hampshire-Down is a breed from the south of England, somewhat resembling the Shropshire; is rather larger; sometimes a little coarser. It is noted for the rapid growth of the lambs and possesses in general the qualities of other Down breeds. The Oxfordshire-Downs are the product of crosses between Down sheep on the Cotswold and other long-wooled breeds. They are the largest of the Down breeds, and in form and fleece clearly show traces of both lines of ancestry. The long, or combing-wool, breeds in this country are the Leicester (

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government, bookkeeping, etc. The papers
and competitive examination in the graded
school and country school section of the de-
partment cover most of these subjects also.
Penmanship and crayon drawing are in-
cluded in each section.

THE PROGRAM.

EXAMINATIONS, TESTS, ETC.

The following is the complete program of examinations, tests, and other work for the week of the fair:

GRAND CAVALCADE.

Premium animals and other live stock, portable engines and machinery will be exhibited in front of the amphitheatre at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., each day during the fair week under the supervision of the Marshal of the Ring, assisted by several Superintendents of Departments, who will have charge of their respective sections of the procession.

MONDAY, FIRST DAY.

Arrangement of stock and articles for exhibition on the fair grounds and in the exhibition halls.

TUESDAY, SECOND DAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 7, Devon; lot 10, Polled Angus; lot 13, Holstein; lot 19, Ayrshire; lot 25, Fat Steers or Spayed Heifers.

Class B—Horses—Lot 26, thoroughbred, stallions and mares; lot 30, French draft, breeding ring; lot 33, English draft, stallions and mares; lot 35, horses for all work, stallions and mares; lot 34, grade draft, breeding ring; lot 38, saddle; lot 39, carriage.

Speed—Lot 45, trotting race, 2 and under 3 years old; lot 45, trotting race, free for all.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 46, Cotswold; lot 50, Southdown; lot 54, American Merino.

Class D—Swine—Lot 60, Berkshire; lot 62, Poland-China; lot 64, Chester White and Victoria.

THURSDAY, FOURTH DAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 2, Short-horn, herds; lot 4, Hereford, herds; lot 17, Jersey, herds; lot 22, herds (sweepstakes) for all breeds; lot 24, herds (sweepstakes) milk breeds.

Class B—Horses—Lot 28, roadster, stallions and mares; lot 32, English draft, breeding ring; lot 36, thoroughbred, breeding ring; lot 36, horses for all work, breeding ring; lot 40, gentlemen's driving; lot 43, equestrianism. Speed—Lot 47, trotting race, 3 and under 4 years old; lot 48, trotting race, stallions.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 49, Leicester or Lincoln, sweepstakes; lot 53, Shropshire down, sweepstakes; lot 57, French merino, sweepstakes.

Class D—Swine—Lot 67, Essex, sweepstakes; lot 68, small Yorkshire and Suffolk, sweepstakes; lot 71, Duroc or Jersey red, sweepstakes; lot 72, other distinct breeds.

FRIDAY, FIFTH DAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 3, Short-Horns, sweepstakes; lot 6, Hereford, sweepstakes; lot 9, Devon, sweepstakes; lot 12, Polled Angus, sweepstakes; lot 15, Holstein, sweepstakes; lot 18, Jersey, sweepstakes; lot 21, Ayrshire, sweepstakes.

Class B—Horses—Lot 27, thoroughbred, sweepstakes; lot 29, roadster, sweepstakes; lot 31, French draft, sweepstakes; lot 33, English draft, sweepstakes; lot 35, grade draft, sweepstakes; lot 37, horses for all work, sweepstakes; lot 42, jacks and jennets, sweepstakes. Speed—Lot 46, running race, 3 and under 4 years old; lot 46, trotting race, 5 and under 6 years old.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 47, Cotswold, sweepstakes; lot 51, Southdown, sweepstakes; lot 55, American Merino, sweepstakes; lot 58, fleeces.

Class D—Swine—Lot 61, Berkshire, sweepstakes; lot 63, Poland-China, sweepstakes; lot 65, Chester White and Victoria, sweepstakes; lot 73, sweepstakes, herds.

SATURDAY, SIXTH DAY, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Speed—Citizens' Stakes—Trotting, 2:40 class; trotting, 2:30 class; trotting, 2:23 class; payment of premiums, settlement of claims, etc.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

It is the intention of the board to request the leading merchants, bankers, and traders to make one day of the Fair a general holiday in order to give everyone an opportunity of visiting it. Mr. Pearce, who is taking the lead in agitating the matter, has already been promised the cooperation of a large number of bankers, business-men, and members of the Board of Trade.

RULES OF THE FAIR.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

The following selections from the general rules and regulations of the Fair are made for the guidance and information of the general public:

ENTRIES.

Articles which are the result of mechanical or artistic skill must be entered by the artist, inventor, manufacturer, or authorized agent, and to all objects of fine arts the name of the artist must be affixed, if known.

Articles which are the products of the soil must be entered in the name of the producer of the same.

Every animal must be entered for competition in the name of the owners (except when sires or dams are shown with their produce), but such names shall not appear on the entry card.

Cattle and horses must have been owned by the party in whose name they are exhibited for at least thirty days before exhibition.

A single animal may be exhibited as one of a herd or pair, and in sweepstakes in his or her class; but shall not otherwise be entered in more than one lot (except in lots 22, 23, and 24).

All State and public institutions shall be allowed to exhibit, but shall not be permitted to compete for premiums.

AWARDING COMMITTEES.

Excessively fat animals entered in the breeding classes will be excluded from competition at the Illinois State Fair, and judges are instructed not to award premiums to animals that have been injured for the best results in breeding from overfeeding.

All awards shall be made by ballots and without consultation. In case of a tie vote or failure to obtain a majority vote necessary to an award the Superintendent shall call in one or more judges, as may be necessary, whose votes shall be confined to the entries having received votes; the animals or herds previously voted for shall be separated from the other stock in the ring, and the premium shall be awarded to the entry first receiving a vote equal to a majority of the original committee.

No person shall act as judge in any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, agent, or employé of an exhibitor, or otherwise.

No animal, article, or object deemed unworthy of the Exposition. The exhibits comprise specimens of fine art, decorative art, printing and engraving, architectural and mechanical drawing, photography, etc. The entries within the last few days have been very numerous.

HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

The entries in the department for horticulture and floriculture will be exhibited in the Floral-Hall. This class includes trees, flowers, and plants, cut flowers, floral designs, bouquets, home-grown fruits, jellies, preserves, pickles, etc. The entries are already very numerous, and it is anticipated that there will be a very brilliant display, especially so in regard to the contributions of Flora. The very late season has caused many summer-flowering plants to be in the perfection of bloom now, and exhibitors will be sure to take advantage of this circumstance. Notwithstanding the early frosts the show of fruit promises to be quite large, and there is sure to be a strong competition for the premiums. Housekeepers are putting forward their best efforts to capture the prizes for jellies, preserves, etc., as every lady takes a special pride in her particular mode of fixing these winter luxuries. Mr. George S. Hassell is Superintendent of this department, and he is very confident of its general success.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

The display in the department of textile fabrics is very much larger than ever before. The exhibits are located in the Floral-Hall, and are under the superintendence of Mr. H. G. Savage. Owing to Mr. Savage's recent illness the department is temporarily under the charge of Mr. Haskell, who has been using most energetic efforts to make it an unprecedented success. The entries up to last evening numbered about 1,500. The exhibiters come from all parts of the State, and include many of the leading dry-goods merchants in this city. The display includes silk fabrics, household fabrics, hand-sewed goods, ornamental needlework, sewing-machine work, fancy lace, wool, and cotton work, quilting, and needlework, and many other lots, each in an endless variety. The department will be especially attractive for lady visitors.

NATURAL HISTORY.

This department is also in the Floral-Hall. The Superintendent is Mr. Allan C. Rush. The exhibits will include specimens in taxidermy, mineralogy, conchology, and entomology. An interesting display is promised.

EDUCATION.

The public school exhibits and pupil competitions are a comparatively new thing in the State Fairs, and have already met with much encouragement. The department is under the charge of Mr. Allan C. Rush. The High school competitions include papers on language, history, mathematics, sciences, civil government, bookkeeping, etc. The papers and competitive examination in the graded school and country school section of the department cover most of these subjects also. Penmanship and crayon drawing are included in each section.

THE PROGRAM.

EXAMINATIONS, TESTS, ETC.

The following is the complete program of examinations, tests, and other work for the week of the fair:

GRAND CAVALCADE.

Premium animals and other live stock, portable engines and machinery will be exhibited in front of the amphitheatre at 1:30 o'clock, p. m., each day during the fair week under the supervision of the Marshal of the Ring, assisted by several Superintendents of Departments, who will have charge of their respective sections of the procession.

MONDAY, FIRST DAY.

Arrangement of stock and articles for exhibition on the fair grounds and in the exhibition halls.

TUESDAY, SECOND DAY, 9 O'CLOCK, A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 7, Devon; lot 10, Polled Angus; lot 13, Holstein; lot 19, Ayrshire; lot 25, Fat Steers or Spayed Heifers.

Class B—Horses—Lot 26, thoroughbred, stallions and mares; lot 30, French draft, breeding ring; lot 33, English draft, stallions and mares; lot 35, horses for all work, stallions and mares; lot 34, grade draft, breeding ring; lot 38, saddle; lot 39, carriage.

Speed—Lot 45, trotting race, 2 and under 3 years old; lot 45, trotting race, free for all.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 46, Cotswold; lot 50, Southdown; lot 54, American Merino.

Class D—Swine—Lot 60, Berkshire; lot 62, Poland-China; lot 64, Chester White and Victoria.

THURSDAY, FOURTH DAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 2, Short-horn, herds; lot 4, Hereford, herds; lot 17, Jersey, herds; lot 22, herds (sweepstakes) for all breeds; lot 24, herds (sweepstakes) milk breeds.

Class B—Horses—Lot 28, roadster, stallions and mares; lot 32, English draft, breeding ring; lot 36, thoroughbred, breeding ring; lot 36, horses for all work, breeding ring; lot 40, gentlemen's driving; lot 43, equestrianism. Speed—Lot 47, trotting race, 3 and under 4 years old; lot 48, trotting race, stallions.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 49, Leicester or Lincoln, sweepstakes; lot 53, Shropshire down, sweepstakes; lot 57, French merino, sweepstakes.

Class D—Swine—Lot 67, Essex, sweepstakes; lot 68, small Yorkshire and Suffolk, sweepstakes; lot 71, Duroc or Jersey red, sweepstakes; lot 72, other distinct breeds.

FRIDAY, FIFTH DAY, 9 O'CLOCK A. M.

Class A—Cattle—Lot 3, Short-Horns, sweepstakes; lot 6, Hereford, sweepstakes; lot 9, Devon, sweepstakes; lot 12, Polled Angus, sweepstakes; lot 15, Holstein, sweepstakes; lot 18, Jersey, sweepstakes; lot 21, Ayrshire, sweepstakes.

Class B—Horses—Lot 27, thoroughbred, sweepstakes; lot 29, roadster, sweepstakes; lot 31, French draft, sweepstakes; lot 33, English draft, sweepstakes; lot 35, grade draft, sweepstakes; lot 37, horses for all work, sweepstakes; lot 42, jacks and jennets, sweepstakes. Speed—Lot 46, running race, 3 and under 4 years old; lot 46, trotting race, 5 and under 6 years old.

Class C—Sheep—Lot 47, Cotswold, sweepstakes; lot 51, Southdown, sweepstakes; lot 55, American Merino, sweepstakes; lot 58, fleeces.

Class D—Swine—Lot 61, Berkshire, sweepstakes; lot 63, Poland-China, sweepstakes; lot 65, Chester White and Victoria, sweepstakes; lot 73, sweepstakes, herds.

SATURDAY, SIXTH DAY, 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Speed—Citizens' Stakes—Trotting, 2:40 class; trotting, 2:30 class; trotting, 2:23 class; payment of premiums, settlement of claims, etc.

GENERAL HOLIDAY.

It is the intention of the board to request the leading merchants, bankers, and traders to make one day of the Fair a general holiday in order to give everyone an opportunity of visiting it. Mr. Pearce, who is taking the lead in agitating the matter, has already been promised the cooperation of a large number of bankers, business-men, and members of the Board of Trade.

RULES OF THE FAIR.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

The following selections from the general rules and regulations of the Fair are made

The Auditing Committee will furnish exhibiters with tickets permitting their assistants to remain on the grounds, but such tickets will not entitle the holder to admission at the gates.

A strong and efficient police force, under the direction of the Superintendent of Grounds, assisted by a corps of detectives, will be on duty day and night.

No person will be permitted to remain on the grounds over night, excepting those holding complimentary or exhibiters' tickets, season tickets or permits, unless he has purchased tickets for the next day.

REFRESHMENTS.

Ample arrangements have been made for victualing all who may attend.

Hotels and restaurants have agreed to charge only usual rates during the fair.

GUESTS.

Delegates from other State agricultural organizations are cordially invited to attend this fair, and are respectfully requested to report to the President, that they may receive suitable attention.

The following are some of the special rules of departments:

CLASS A—CATTLE.

All cattle exhibited must be in breeding condition, and evidence must be produced, if required, that they are breeders. Breeding cows must have produced a living calf within two years past. Excessively fat animals entered in the breeding classes will be excluded from competition at the Illinois State Fair, and judges are instructed not to award premiums to animals that have been injured for the best results in breeding by overfeeding.

Pedigrees of cattle, in all cases, must be traceable to the American or Foreign Herd Books for the particular breeds to which they belong.

CLASS B—HORSES, JACKS AND MULES.

The same animal, being otherwise eligible under the rules, may be entered and shown as one of a pair, and in sweepstakes in his or her class but shall not otherwise be entered in more than one lot.

All horses must have been owned by the party in whose name they are exhibited for at least thirty days before exhibition; and satisfactory proof of such ownership must be furnished the Awarding Committee.

The ages of horses and foals will be reckoned from Jan. 1. All foals will be considered 1 year old the 1st of January succeeding birth.

Excessively fat animals entered in the breeding classes will be excluded from competition at the Illinois State Fair, and judges are instructed not to award premiums to animals that have been injured for the best results in breeding by overfeeding.

Pedigrees of horses in all cases must be traceable to the American or foreign stud books for the particular breeds to which they belong.

CLASS C—SHEEP.

Awarding committees in Class C—Sheep—are expressly instructed that it is their duty in every case to require from each exhibiter, in lots from pure breeds, satisfactory evidence of purity of breeding, as claimed; and such committee, when awarding a premium in any such lot, will be understood to say by such award that, in their opinion, the animal receiving a premium is, beyond a reasonable doubt, purely bred, as claimed. They are further instructed that if they shall have good reasons to believe that any exhibiter, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the committee or the public, and obtain a premium by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Superintendent of Class C—who shall immediately instruct the committee that such exhibiter is thenceforth excluded from competition at this fair.

Stubble shorn sheep will be excluded from competition.

All sheep must have been properly sheared on or after the 1st day of April, 1883.

Pedigrees of sheep in all cases must be traceable to the American or foreign records for the particular breeds to which they belong.

FLEECES.

All wool must be unwashed and have been grown the property of the exhibiter, who shall certify in writing the date of shearing, the age of the fleece in days, and the line of breeding, age, sex and weight of animal immediately preceding shearing.

Awards will be determined by the value of the wool with reference to those purposes of manufacture for which it may be best adapted—the Committee on Awards taking into account strength, evenness of fibre, length, weight, lustre, general condition, skill displayed in shearing and subsequent handling.

Samples from each fleece, not exceeding one-half pound weight, will be retained by the board for exhibition in the State Agricultural Museum.

CLASS D—SWINE.

Awarding committees in Class D—Swine—are instructed as in Class C.

No committeeman, having passed judgement on an animal in its regular lot or ring, shall be eligible to serve on committee in Sweepstakes Ring where the same animal is shown.

Swine in the Berkshire Class shall not be recognized as eligible to entry, unless they trace to animals recorded in the American Berkshire Record, or the exhibitor furnish in writing, at time of entry, equally satisfactory evidence as to purity of breeding.

CLASS E—POULTRY.

Poultry showing any symptoms of disease upon their arrival will be excluded from exhibition.

All entries shall be in pairs, unless otherwise noted.

No stock can be removed from exhibition until the close of the Fair, except by the written consent of the Superintendent of the poultry department, whose consent will be given only when required for sanitary reasons.

The vitality of all eggs laid during the exhibition shall be destroyed unless taken by the owners.

The American standard of excellence shall be the main guide for the judges.

The terms "fowl," "chick," etc., are thus defined: Fowl, a bird hatched prior to 1883; chick, a bird hatched during 1883; cock, a male bird hatched prior to 1883; cockerel, a male bird hatched during 1883; hen, a female bird hatched prior to 1883; pullet, a female bird hatched during 1883.

Committees will award no premiums on birds scoring less than eighty points by the American standard of excellence, or on fowls or birds improperly classed.

CLASS K—TEXTILE FABRICS.

All articles in this class must be the handiwork of the exhibiter, and must have been manufactured within two years, unless otherwise noted.

The words "best display" refer in the first place to quality, and in the second place to quantity.

Under the general head of embroidery are included monograms, cushions, handkerchief boxes, glove-boxes, wall-pockets, suspenders, letter cases, paper receptacles, tidies embroidered on different styles of canvas or otherwise, dressing-cases, and all articles which shall be exclusively embroidery. Each kind must compete with its kind. Silk embroidery cannot compete with worsted embroidery.

CLASS M—SPEED.

The speed tests will be under the immediate supervision of the board.

The rules of the National Trotting Association, so far as applicable, will govern all trotting, and the Lexington rules will govern all running races.

Authentic pedigrees will be required, and no unsound animal will be allowed to compete.

The races will be for mile heats, except as noted, best three in five, with three to enter and two to start, and open alike to stallions, mares, and geldings, where not otherwise specified.

Time made during the week of the Fair will not bar horses from the races Saturday.

An entrance fee of 10 per cent of the stake competed for must be paid at time of making entry. Entrance fees will be added to the stakes and the sum divided as follows: First horse, 60 per cent; second horse, 30 per cent; and third horse, 10 per cent.

Entries close at 6 o'clock p. m. the day previous to the race.

The special rules in the other classes are unimportant.

THE SPEED PROGRAM.

The following is the speed program:

Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Running race—Age, 2 and under 3 years; mile heats, best two in three; stake, $500. Trotting race—Age, 5 and under 6 years; stake, $500.

Wednesday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Trotting races—Free for all; stake, $500. Age, 3 and under 3 years; mile heats, best two in three; stake, $500.

Thursday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Trotting races—Open to stallions that have made season 1883; stake, $500. Age, 3 and under 4 years; mile heats, best two in three; stake, $500.

Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock—Running race—Age, 3 and under 4 years; mile heats, best two in three; stake, $500. Trotting race—Age, 4 and under 5 years; stake, $500.

Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock—2:40 class, Citizens' Stake, $500; 2:30 class, Citizens' Stake, $500; 2:23 class, Citizens' Stake, $500.

YESTERDAY'S WORK.

A MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD.

A meeting of the State Board of Agriculture was held at the Sherman House last evening to further the arrangements for the State Fair.

The McCormick Harvest Machine Company, of this city, applied for a special ticket for their agents and employés, the company proposing to pay the regular price for the tickets and the expense of printing the same. Allowed.

It was ordered that only exhibiters and their employés should be admitted to the fair grounds Sunday.

A committee was appointed to wait upon the City Fire Department and request the use of a chemical engine, to remain on the grounds during the week of the fair. A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for telephone service between the central office and the fair-grounds.

The Superintendent of the art department was instructed to insure the pictures on exhibition.

A committee was appointed to invite the Governors of other States and other prominent gentlemen to deliver addresses during the week of the Fat-Stock Show.

ADMISSION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The committee to whom was referred the question of admitting school children free to the State Fair held a meeting last evening at the Sherman House. The President and the Secretary of the School Board were present. The committee offered to give them free tickets for the children, and the board will at its meeting today decide whether or not to accept the offer.

NOTES.

Yesterday was a busy day for all engaged in making arrangements for the State Fair.

The car-loads of stock and articles for exhibition have been comfortably quartered in the stalls or been placed on exhibition in the halls.

A comparison of the entry-books at the Sherman House and the stock at the fair-grounds shows that a great proportion of the cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs entered have not arrived.

Mr. John P. Reynolds, the Superintendent of the cattle department, was found at the Exposition Building. He said there was no doubt but what the exhibit at the State Fair in all the departments would exceed expectations. In reference to the number of head of the various breeds of cattle, Mr. Reynolds could speak advisedly only as to the number of herds that had arrived.

CATTLE EXHIBITERS.

The following are among the first of the cattle exhibiters to put in an appearance:

SHORT-HORNS.

J. H. Potts & Son, of Jacksonville, Ill., the proprietors of the well-known champion herd, fresh from successful contests at the Iowa and other leading Western fairs. James H. Croft, of Varna, Ill., makes a good showing with his Short-Horns, which are in fine condition for the show-ring.

HEREFORDS.

The white faces are likely to be one of the chief attractions in the cattle exhibit next week, and the large number of entries is in keeping with the excellent quality of the stock. Mr. C. M. Culbertson, of this city, makes the largest show at this writing. Mr. Culbertson is President of the American Hereford Association and one of the largest importers and breeders of Hereford cattle in the United States. Charles K. Parmlee, of Wolcott, Ind., has a good lot of Herefords which will find favor with good judges of beef cattle. George S. Burleigh, of Mechanicsville, Ia., who has made a good record at our fat-stock shows, has some fine specimens of this breed. T. M. George, of Glenwood, Ill., demonstrates his good judgment of fine beef animals in the splendid form and condition of his herd. Dr. A. Bush, of Sheldon, Ill., has an exhibit that will be heard from when the prizes are awarded. E. Esson, of Peotone, Ill., also has a creditable show of Herefords.

DEVONS.

This breed is not as largely represented as some of the other classes of cattle, but the number of nerds on the grounds will gratify the many friends of this utility kind of cattle that have good dairy qualities, make the best quality of meat, and for work-oxen are not surpassed. D. J. Whitmore, of Glasgow, Ky., well known as a successful exhibiter at the Illinois fairs the last few years, and his present show is better than his former exhibits. William Younger, of Fairbury, Ill., succeeded last season in capturing a large number of prizes at the State Fair, and his cattle this season are in fine condition for the show-ring; in appearance they are equal to their good breeding.

THE LAST LOOK.

THE SITUATION AS IT WAS LAST EVENING.

Yesterday the fair-ground presented a busy scene. Carpenters were sawing and pounding; painters were busily plying the brush; teamsters and laborers were tugging and swearing at the heavy machinery they were unloading, and grooms were arranging their belongings in the stalls, or walking their charges on the tracks before the long row of stalls, while new-comers were hunting for places in which to put their goods or stock. Yet there were yesterday on the grounds but few of many exhibits which will make this incomparably the greatest fair ever held in Illinois—probably the greatest ever held in any State in the Union. In the gaudily-colored buildings erected for the protection and exhibition of farm machinery and implements there was a scene of bustling activity which will seem tame in comparison with what will be seen today, for comparatively little machinery had arrived. Excepting live-stock there were no exhibits of agricultural products on the ground, and only a few lots of stock were there. Every foot of space available has been engaged, and horses to house which the owners have vainly prayed for box-stalls, are standing in open stalls hastily erected for the accommodation of the increasing crowd.

CATTLE.

Of cattle J. H. Potts & Son have on the ground eighteen of their prize-winning Short-Horns.

The Wyoming Hereford Association herd of fourteen whitefaces occupies stalls at the right of the entrance at the northeast corner of the grounds. These cattle are not so fat as those of Messrs. Potts, nor do they show that a great amount of grooming has been given to them.

HORSES.

J. and C. Huston will show twenty-eight Clydesdales, twenty of them being stallions. Among them is the 4-year-old mare Cherry Ripe, which has never been beaten in any of the many show-ring contests she has entered. She was imported in June last. The 5-year-old mare Lass of Ballock Myle is there, and beside her is her suckling, Lady Bell, which won the special premium at the Wisconsin State Fair for the best sucking foal on the ground. Another grand animal is this lot is the 9-year-old stallion Scottish Times, an animal for which high offers have been repeatedly refused. Another stallion worthy of note is Grand Master, second at the last Wisconsin State Fair.

In addition to the above, Messrs. Huston have in one stall half a dozen Shetland ponies, ranging in weight from 200 to 240 pounds each, and in hight from 40 to 42 inches. They are cute little chaps, and form a strong contrast with the gigantic Clydesdales in the next stalls.

The Clydesdale Company, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., will show some forty animals, of which twenty-four were on the ground yesterday, and the others will probably be today. Among those now in the stalls are the 3-year-old stallion Baillie Williams, weighing 2,140 pounds; Ochiltree, another grand 3-year-old; Edinboro Tom, also a 3-year-old of noble proportions; Davie, winner of three second prizes, one at each fair where shown; Obedient, a 2-year-old imported a few weeks ago, which has won a prize wherever he has been shown; the magnificent 4-year-old Maggie Colwell, winner of some two dozen prize cups in Scotland; Queen of Quality, a 3-year-old, which has also won a goodly number of cups and other prizes; Mayflower, half sister of Queen of Quality, and also a 3-year-old, which has closely followed the latter in her prize winnings.

Today Murray Brothers, of Illinois, will arrive with the two Clydesdale stallions, Gladstone, a 5-year-old which carried off first honors at the Minnesota State Fair just closed, and Karl Buchanan, a fine horse. They will also show St. Launce, a 5-year-old Norman, first at the Minnesota State Fair, and second at Minneapolis in competition with his mate, Count Blois, a 6-year-old, which ranked first at that exhibition.

J. D. Becket, Western Springs, Ill., will show some thirty Normans and some English shire horses. He has now on the ground Belle of France, a dappled gray 4-year-old, winner of the first prize at Coen, where she was bought as she left the showring; the 2-year-old Empress Eugenié and her mate Empress; a noble 4-year-old stallion, Favory, black and shining as polished jet, and of powerful build; the 3-year-old iron-gray Duke of Normandy; the 2-year-old stallion Wonder; Invincible, a roan 2-year-old; Valentine, a dappled gray 4-year-old, officially approved by the French Government; the 3-year-old black stallion French Revenew; Charmanti, a 2-year-old silver-gray; Pilot, a 4-year-old; Brilliant, Montague, Prince Orlof, and Crown Prince, all 3-year-olds; and Prince Eugene, Waterloo, Picador, and Monarque, 4-year-olds. The latter was winner of a first prize at St. Quentin in June last.

Crum Brothers, Ohio, have the Norman horses Cormorant and Cleveland Chief, a saddle mare, and a carriage team.

TROTTING AND PACING STOCK.

Of trotting and pacing stock there was a goodly assemblage. George H. Covert had Lone Star Babies, Little Mose, and Senator Hine, pacers, there; also Rounds has Rounds' Sprague on the grounds; F. W. Jordan, a pacer from Detroit; William T., from Cheboygan, Mich.; Waiting, from Detroit; Bonck and Sinsabaugh had Major Downing, Ned, Jim Nichols, Rena, Doctor Dunne, and Ardsan on the ground, and will today have two more; Chicago Girl and Billy Troy, in the care of T. D. Carter, occupy stalls; Con Sullivan holds stalls numbered from 65 to 74, which he will soon have filled; S. H. Malony has there Van Ness, De Soto, Rose Lawn Girl, and a 5-year-old mare; W. J. Wallace has Florazel, Bob Logan, Billy by Legal Tender, and a 7-year-old bay gelding; Dr. Lucas' Billy Clinker, Hiamble, and Lady Lucas occupy stalls; Van, owned by J. M. Hill, manager of the Margaret Mather company, is under the care of John Kelly, as are also the bay pacer Davis, Bashaw Milmorino, Albert, and Monarch. Barkis will probably arrive today, where he trotted yesterday. George H. Dole's Clara D., Murphy's Mollie Murphy, T. C. Bradley's Adelaide, George Fleming's two beautiful Menelaus colts, B. F. Ransom's bay mare May Bird, H. H. Yates' sorrel Roscoe Conkling, William A. Sanborn's Larchwood, and several others were in their stalls, as were also Blind Tom, Brown Wilkes, Wonderful, Monroe Chief, Fred Feek, and Legal Finder. Sam Crooks has a stable of six promising young horses and the sorrel pacing mare Emma; William Darlington has Dan Cornell, Minnie W., Sam Spaulding and Burnham's br. g. Black Cloud, the pacer Johnson, owned by Charley Schwartz; Capt. Bunnell, a pacer owned by Ed Morse, and a 5-year-old owned by E. Gears made up another party. A. Daughty has in charge Ruth, Silver King, Silver Leaf, Nemo, a brown mare, a bay mare, a grey colt, and two stallions not named, and Daly, of Coldwater, is on hand with Harvey.

SWINE, SHEEP, ETC.

In the swine department but few pens were filled. E. and J. M. Kleever, of Ohio, rest easy in the consciousness that their twenty-four enormous Poland-Chinas are safe in their pens, and doing well. W. C. Norton, of Pennsylvania, has sixty-three Berkshires and small Yorkshires. D. W. Todd, of Ohio, will arrive today with thirty-four Berkshires, and S. H. Todd, Ohio, will also reach the grounds today with some thirty Chester-Whites and twenty Poland-Chinas. Many others will doubtless arrive before Monday morning.

In the sheep department there has been but one arrival, that of seventeen Southdowns, owned by J. H. Potts & Son, of Illinois.

The unprecedented demand for stalls for horses has been met as promptly and as fully as possible, and but little confusion and less grumbling has occurred. Doubtless everything will be adjusted satisfactorily before the fair will have fairly opened. The showers of Thursday night put the streets and grounds into perfect condition, the sky was clear, and the air cool and bracing. If the weather proves as pleasant next week there can be nothing more to desire on that score.

THE COURTS.

Items.

The evidence in the case of the Culbertson & Blair Packing & Provision Company against the city was all concluded yesterday, and the opening speeches of Messrs. Willett and Harkness made. Today Messrs. H. S. Monroe and Frank Adams will speak, and the case will go to the jury about 2 o'clock.

William F. Matchell and Kate Carroll filed a bill against Albert L. Coe and George B. Carpenter as executors of the last will of the late Gilbert Hubbard, and the heirs of Mr. Hubbard, to compel the sale of some of the decedent's real estate with which to pay two legacies for $3,000 and $5,000 respectively in favor of complainants.

Judge Hawes is hearing the case of Joseph Bohmann against the city to recover damages to his property at the intersections of Lincoln avenue and Larrabee streets, caused by raising the grade of the streets. The case was tried once before when the plaintiff took a non-suit.

Judge Jameson will not be in court today.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

88,452—David Kelley et al. vs. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Co. Damages. Asst., $1,000. C. C. & C. L. Bonney and L. M. Paine, attys.

88,453—Austin Caldwell vs. Hattie Caldwell. Bill for divorce for desertion. J. W. B. Thomas, solr.

88,454—Allen D. Ray vs. Marcus M. Towle. Case, $10,000. J. C. & J. S. Scovel, attys.

88,455—Carl Kruse vs. William Blank. Trespass, $5,000. J. A. Russell, atty.

88,456—William F. Matchell et al. vs. Albert S. Coe, executor of Gilbert Hubbard, deceased; George B. Carpenter, trustee, and Katherine Gilbert and Harry Hubbard. Bill for sale of real estate. J., P. & T. K. Wilkins.

88,457—August Mellen vs. Anna Louise Mellen. Bill for divorce for adultery.

88,458—James A. Greenhill vs. Neil Fullerton. Scire facias to revive judgt. for $1,336.76. William Law Jr.

88,459—C. L. Watson et al. vs. Henry P. Tripp and Edward Slocum. Asst., $1,000. Plower, Henry & Gregory, attys.

88,460—Helvetia Lodge vs. Conrad Folz. Debt, $150; damages, $150. J. Blum and W. P. Black, attys.

88,461—Eva L. Butts vs. Hannah H. Free and John W. Free. Attcht., $500. E. B. Esher and Robert McMurdy, attys.

88,462—John White vs. R. H. Fitch. Confession of judgment, $109.50. R. W. Bridge, atty.

88,463—Jacob L. Funderberger vs. Henry C. Gray. Asst., $5,000. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

88,011—Mary Scharnhorst vs. Earnest W. Ladd. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BARNUM—Orders—3,456, Dyer vs. W., St. L. & P. R. R. Co.; pff. withdraws juror and cost.—5,142, Hall vs. Norton; rule to file trans. in 5 days.—2,604, Nudelius vs. Spahn; dis. p. c. want nart.—1,656—Hanley vs. Rice; def't.—2,125, Martin vs. Brainard. Appl. dis. with $6.44 das.—2,212, McQuaid vs. Hicks; proceed. stayed.—5,532, Allen vs. Gerrit; mo. to set aside judgt.—5,222, Lieberman vs. Harbers; rule to file new bonds.—4,652, Margaritz vs. Magill; passed on 5 days' notice.—4,636, Smith vs. Brier; def't. def., mo. n. t.—5,388, Ryan vs. Dayton; def't. def., narrow set aside and pl. to pff.; def't. def., narrow set aside and pl. to pff. inst.—3,407, Slack vs. Collins; attcht. dischd., writ to stand as summons.—Gordon vs. French; dis. as to Frank Loring and S. H. Gage.—2,343, Biggotte vs. Parker; suit dis. p. c.—2,543, Howard vs. Springer; same.—3,376, Phillips vs. Delf; Cossey and Cossey.—5,623, Thomas vs. Rexford; same.—2,612, McCarthy vs. City; dis.

Judgments—Phillip Jung et al. vs. Ole Fareth; judgt. for pltfs., $452.—2,465, Henry Schoen et al. vs. Julius Marquardt; same; $347.84.—2,530, Charles Pierson vs. Thomas and Jennie Flaherty; same; debt $256.44; das. $22.40; entire.

JUDGE HAWES.—Judgments—89, Johann G. Harsch vs. Hillman et al.; ver., defts Jacob Wenner and George Bishop guilty, and $2,000 das.; mo. n. t.; dis. as to Josephine Hillman, admx.

JUDGE MORAN—Orders—2,406, Frun vs. Frun; lv. to W. Vocke to withdraw all affts. filed by him.—2,285, Davis vs. Davis; lv. to withdraw ans. and defs.—2,126, Voss vs. Voss; rule on deft to show cause why Ruh why he should not be attchd. for non-pay. of alimony.—2,393, Parkins vs. Waller; defs. of S. M. Moore dismd.—5,984, Terwilliger vs. Gt. W. Tel. Co.; Master's rep. confd.—6,004, Towle vs. Towle; by consent ref. to Walt.—4,853, Buhle vs. Adam; defs. and ref. to Voss.—2,063, Partinckel inst. vs. Duncan; master's rep. sale and distrib. confd.—126, Williams vs. Sexton; death of Cornelia J. Williams sug. and exr. sub.; ord. for exs. vs. G. B. Bay for $5,527.65 deficiency.—1,769, Robbins vs. Robbins; rep. distrib. confd.

Decrees—1,955, tiedt vs. McKoy; comrs. rep. confd. and decree of sale.

County Court—New Suits.

4,325—Petition of Maggie O'Mally, a dependent girl.

4,326—Petition of Lottie Brown, a dependent girl.

4,327—Bemis & McAvoy Brewing Co. vs. Merchants' National Bank. Asst. $800. Dupee, Judah & Willard, attys.

4,328—Frederick Mahlstedt et al. vs. Ernst L., John W., and Caroline C. Prussing. Asst., $500. Wilson & Mason, attys.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—

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Invested in Government Bonds. Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.

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ABOUT SMALLS.

Disposing of Some Popular Fallacies—Concerning Reptiles.

[New Orleans *Times-Democrat.*]—"Everyone," said Mr. Beyer, "will make war on every species of snake, be it ever so harmless. Even the innocent grass snake, entirely free of venom, is subject to attack. I presume it is the old Scriptural idea of bruising the serpent's head. It is the general impression that the snake stings with its tongue. If the slightest attention were paid to the construction of the animal this folly would be at once discarded. The tongue, so popularly believed to be an instrument of terror, serves simply as a guide. The tongue is composed of two half-like parts, ending in a great nervous composition.

"The fact that not every snake is poisonous is known to almost everbody, but in a dangerous one the poison is seated and originated in glands behind the eyes, whence it is led through the channel to another smaller gland seated between the root of the fang, or hollow tooth, and a small movable bone attached to the maxillary' bone. One or two fangs are in action, but as soon as one should break the next one of the same description is in position. There are no teeth but poison-fangs found in the upper jaw—takes its place. The pressure of the fang against the bone causes the gland to secrete a drop of poison, which runs freely through the tooth into the wound, paralyzing the bitten part after some time.

"A good deal has been said about the charming power with which snakes are said to be endowed, and which is said to have its seat in the eyes of the reptile. The eye of a snake, especially of a poisonous one, has certainly something fascinating if accurate attention is given only to that organ. But that it has the power of charming cannot be true, because it is much too small to be immediately observed to such an extent. The word 'charm' in this case signifies nothing but the state of terror into which man or creature is thrown through the unexpected sight of the reptile, as I once had good opportunity to experience in the fores of Central America. My dog disturbed at armadillo and chased it into a hole, but in the same moment a large snake rushed out of it and prepared to strike. I was almost paralyzed from terror and astonishment, and not able to move until my dog seized the snake, unfortunately to its own destruction. The bushmaster, as the snake is frequently called, bit the poor dog twice, the effects of the poison killing it in less than half an hour. The snake, having done the mischief, tried to get away, but I had by this time recovered myself, and a well-directed shot made him harmless forever. He measured six feet four inches in length and seven inches in circumference. The entire affair did not last longer than about two minutes, but the eyes of the snake I never noticed. I only saw the tremendous reptile throwing back the broad and triangular head, and playing out the tongue with lightning-like rapidity.

"Another time I observed one of the splendid grass-green zoas as he was hidden between the leaves of a bread-nut tree, trying to catch a bird. The little fellow could apparently see nothing but the tongue of the snake as it moved worm-like about to attract the attention of the bird. A few moments later the snake had it. One wing, and was seized immediately by the snake, which, carrying off its prey, disappeared between the thick foliage of the tree.

"The manner in which most of the poisonous snakes capture their food is to await—well hidden—a passing animal or bird, and, if close enough, to strike it. The snake does not even try to hold the prey, but, knowing the terrible effects of the bite, lets it run and then creeps up to the dead or dying creature to swallow it. The latter process consumes considerable time, as the teeth of the reptile are not constructed to masticate, and the prey consequently must be swallowed entire.

"Non-poisonous snakes either await their prey also, or chase it into some crevice, where it is caught and swallowed, either alive or after being killed through the powerful encircling of the snake."

THE SPEECH OF SILENCE.

The solemn sea of Silence lies between us;
I know thou livest, and thou lovest me;
And yet I wish some white ship would come sailing
Across the ocean, bearing word from thee.

The dead calm awes me with its awful stillness;
No anxious doubts or fears disturb my breast;
I only ask some little wave of language
To stir this vast infinitude of rest.

I am oppressed with this great sense of loving,
So much I give, so much receive from thee;
Like subtle incense rising from a censer,
So floats the fragrance of thy love 'round me.

All speech is poor, and written words unmeaning;
Yet such I ask, blown hither by some wind,
To give relief to this too perfect knowledge
The silence so impresses on my mind.

How poor the love that needeth word or message
To banish doubt or nourish tenderness!
I ask them but to temper love's convictions
The silence all too fully doth express.

Too deep the language which the spirit utters—
Too vast the knowledge which my soul hath stirred;
Send some white ship across the sea of Silence,
And interrupt its utterance with a word.
—*From Ella Wheeler's "Poems of Passion."*

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received yesterday: Higgins & Co., 300 bags sugar; Morison, Anderson & Co., 2 bales burlaps; C. Himrod & Co., 100 tons pig-iron; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 case watch materials; Marshall Field, Palmer & Co., 42 cases dry goods. Collections, $9,172.78.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Steady—Smaller Country Orders for Currency.

Eastern Exchange Stronger—Union and Northern Pacifics Active and Heavy—Other Stocks Dull.

A Smaller Volume of Trading in Produce, and the Tone Very Irregular, but Tame.

Corn Excited by Fears of More Frost—Other Cereals Firm—Provisions Steadier.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was steady yesterday. Discounts were in fair request at 6@7 per cent, and on the street money was quoted at 5@6 per cent. Currency orders were smaller in volume.

The local bank clearings yesterday aggregated $7,630,000, being $350,000 less than Thursday.

Exchange on New York was firmer, selling at par, and afterwards it was offered at 25c premium per $1,000.

Sterling exchange was strong early, but less so in the afternoon, owing to larger supplies of cotton bills in New York. Posted rates on sterling were quoted at 483 and 486, with actual rates at 482¼ and 485½. English documentary at 479¾@480¼ for sixty days and 482@482½ sight. Bankers' francs, 523¾ and 520. French documentary, 528¾@527½ and 525⅝@525. Bankers' marks, 94 for sixty days and 94¾ sight; do documentary, 93¼ and 94¼.

The local bond market continues fairly active, and the supply of railroad and other securities is getting low.

The last bond call appears to have been a surprise to the public generally, and many people are not at all pleased. The 3 per cents have declined ¾ per cent since the call was made, while a corresponding advance is noted in the 4s and 4½s. A large proportion of the 3 per cents are understood to be held by the banks, but, as these are mostly the earlier issues, they are not yet much affected by the call, which applies first to the higher numbers, and these are supposed to be mostly in the hands of the "dear public."

People who recently invested in the 3s, which have been called, now find themselves out about a year's interest, and they naturally do not feel very joyous about it. There is some prospect that another call for 3s will be made before the close of the year.

The question is asked why the Secretary of the Treasury did not call in those bonds which bear the highest interest instead of the lowest. We presume the reason may be found in the fact that the former are not yet due.

Mr. A. U. Wyman, Treasurer of the United States, was in town yesterday. One of our leading bankers talked with Mr. Wyman about the need of extending the facilities of the Sub-Treasury in this city. The importance of recognizing the wants of Chicago and the Northwest was strongly urged, especially in the matter of making the United States Depository branch similar to the one in New York. In other words, the banks think the local Sub-Treasury should be able to supply the public with small notes, which are becoming rather scarce, owing to the call for them from the country at this time of year. Also that smaller gold certificates should be issued, and that all of them should be redeemed here with gold in the same manner that they are now at that especially favored money centre—New York City. The Treasurer appeared disposed to listen attentively to this presentation of the wants of the Northwest, but intimated that the small appropriations made by Congress would probably prevent the Government from affording the relief asked. The banks believe that the Government, as a duty to the people, should extend the facilities of the Sub-Treasury in this city, and stand the expense of transporting gold and currency from the East to the West, instead of forcing that alternative on private institutions.

It is not unlikely that this question will receive more attention in Washington, and that something favorable to the Northwest will be done at an early day.

The Villard stocks declined yesterday under a steady stream of offerings, which were supposed to come from loans who were not satisfied with the annual report. The announcement that the road has lost $8,000,000 more than it was expected to is mentioned as perhaps the most unfavorable feature of the report, but it is thought that a decline of double that amount in the value of the stock would amply offset that outlay. The common and preferred are rated as worth $17,000,000 less than they were July 1 last. A local circular concludes this view with the remark that "It looks, therefore, as if the increased cost of the property had been more than sufficiently discounted." Another statement is to the effect that the report shows the road is not earning enough per mile to meet its fixed charges, Louisville and Union Pacific were also on the turn downward yesterday, and the general tone at the close was weak, in expectation of colder weather and rumors of financial trouble in Canada.

Friends of the Northern Pacific speak favorably of the report, and one of the Directors thinks a dividend of 3 per cent will be declared next week, though the board is not unanimous on this point. It is said a strong pool has been formed in Northern Pacific. It is reported that about $10,000,000 more will be required to finish and equip the line. The German party are said to be strong bears.

Manitoba earnings the second week in September decreased $22,000, Hannibal increased $7,600. East Tennessee increased $35,000 for two weeks in this month.

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Chicago Nat. Bank	130	Cook County 6s, 1882-1884	
Con. Nat. Bank	120	Cook County 6s, 1890..107	
Hide & Leather N. Bk.	135	Cook County 4½s, 1905..95½	
Hibernian Banking Co.	105	Lincoln Park 7s, 1890	105
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk.	175	N. C. C. R. 1 m. 6s, 1900	110½
International Bank	100	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104½
Merc. Loan & T. Co.	130	South Park 6s, 1898	110
Nat. Bank of Am.	145	W. D. Ry. c. 5-20 6s	105¼
Nat. Bank of Illinois	135	W. Div. Ry. 1st mtg. 6s	103½
Traders' Bank	135	West Park 7s, 1893	108
Union Nat. Bank	135	West Town 8s, 1899	102½
Chicago City 7s, 1885	102	Ogd. & L. C. 1st, 1907	100
Chicago City 7s, 1887	110	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	98
Chicago City 7s, 1898	115	Chi. R. of T. 10-30 5s	97¾
Chicago City 7s, 1903	120½	Ill. C. & C. R. Co.	25
Chicago City 7s, 1898	115	C. & C. & D. C., pfd	75
Chicago City 6s, 1895	110	Chamber of Com.	78
Chi. City 4½s, 1901	103½	Chi. City Railway	100
Chicago City 4s, 1901	102½	Chi. Gas L. & C. Co	102¾
Chi. City Ry 5-20 4½s	103½	Chi. Pneu. Tube Co.	125
Cook County 7s, 1885	113	Union L. & S. Co.	74
Cook county 7s, 1893	119	Chi. W. & V. Coal Co.	74
Cook County 7s, 1895	114½	Postal Tel Co.	69

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

50 N P R R pfd	71	5000 W D R coup 5-30s	105¾
200 C M & St P	50 50¾	1000 C B & Q Ia D 4s	88
3000 Chi City Ry 4½s	103¾	500 do	103¾
1000 do	103¾	5000 Mex C 1st mor 7s	61¾
1000 do	103¾	2000 do	61¾
1000 do	103¾	1000 C B & Q DEB 4s	88
3000 do	103¾	2000 do	84
4000 do	103¾	500 Chi City Ry 4½s	103¾
10 Mer L & T Co	135	3000 B & M Neb 4s	90¾
5000 W D R coup 5-30s	105¾	1000 Bd. of Trade 8s	97¾

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The stock market during the forenoon was in its general character a repetition of yesterday during the same hours. At first there was an active attack by the bears, and in the first half hour prices declined ¼@1¼, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental, to 60, and Northern Pacific preferred to 69¼, with 1¼ on Central Pacific and 1¼ on Louisville & Nashville. After the first half hour the selling was diminished, as it was at the same time yesterday, and the market recovered ¼@1 per cent by 11:30 o'clock, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred and Oregon & Transcontinental. After 11:30 the selling was renewed again, and in the forty-five minutes to 12:15 there was a decline of 1⅞ on Louisville & Nashville, to 48⅛. 1¼ on Oregon & Transcontinental, to 59¾, 1½ on Northern Pacific, to 57, ⅞ on the preferred, to 69⅜, 1 per cent on Western Union, to 80, and a fraction on the remainder. These fluctuations left the net decline at 12:30 1¾ on Louisville & Nashville, 1¾ on Oregon & Transcontinental, ⅝ on Northern Pacific preferred, 1¼ per cent on Western Union, 1 on Union Pacific, and ¾@⅞ on other stocks. The violent and sudden depressions of particular stocks at times during the forenoon show quite plainly that they are made by concerted attacks for the purpose of making a break in the general market, and that they are entirely the effect of clique manipulation and not of any movement of holders of long stock to sell. The hour and a half to 2 o'clock the stock market continued moderately active, but was lower. In the first half hour it was steady, but after 1 o'clock there was a general decline in all stocks. In the last hour the market was generally ½@⅝ lower. At first there was an advance of ⅛@¼, the latter on Northern Pacific, but after that the market became weak, and the lowest prices of the day were made in the last half hour. In the final dealings, however, there was a recovery of ½@¾ on the general list. For the day the general market shows a decline of ¼@2¾ per cent from last night's price, the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental. The only stocks that were higher were Burlington & Quincy ¾, Illinois Central ¼, and Pullman Palace Car Company 1 per cent. The situation in the stock market remains very much the same as yesterday. It is not now so much a question of the general prospect for business and profits on railroad property, nor of the financial condition and prospects of particular properties, as it is of the strength of the bull and bear factions of the street. The persistence and boldness of the latter in endeavoring to make lower prices for all stocks by attacking them separately at a time when there is nothing in the general situation to make any such decline otherwise lends some plausibility to the theory that there is a purpose on the part of certain large operators to secure control of all the transcontinental railway business, though it may turn out to be only for the purpose of covering the short interest that was first put out at the time of the damage to the corn crop and since increased in the attempt to cover that.

The *Herald's* money article says: Today's market was dreadfully mixed. Some stocks held up moderately well, but the majority of them tended downward. There was a further bang at the Northern Pacifics and the Oregon Transcontinental securities and a disorderly onslaught upon Louisville & Nashville. It leaked out yesterday that a bear demonstration would be made against this latter stock this morning, and, as prices show, it was a success. From 50¾ the quotation fell to 48⅛, and it was only toward the close that it struggled up a half per cent or so higher. While the officials of the Louisville & Nashville head table to the value of the property, and probably believe that it should be higher, they do not seem to know how it is being handled in a speculative way. That ducks and drakes could possibly be made of it today did not apparently enter into their heads, yet it was all plain enough to speculators who could see beyond their noses. Gould, having bought enough of the stock to secure a commanding interest in this direction, had the same transferred into his name or that of his representative brokers, and sold it out today for the simple reason that his voting power was assured, and that there was no use keeping the stock after the company's books were closed, as they were yesterday. What with Gould selling long stocks and the bears selling short stock the price was tumbled over in a way that probably surprised the officials of the company (who seem to belong to the know-nothing order) more than it did anybody else. A couple of days the bears have had their whack at the Northern Pacifics; Saturday they had it at Louisville & Nashville; tomorrow they will probably have it at something else. No matter how large the railroad earnings, how prolific the harvests, how much there is of cheap money, and how general may be the country's prosperity, the stock market conditions declare with a pertinacity that is almost unaccountable. The only explanation is that the bears, flushed with their success during a couple of years past, are on hand in force, and that the bulls are fairly frightful off, and only approach the market, if they approach it at all, with fear and trembling. That matters ought to be otherwise is clearly apparent to all; the facts exist nevertheless, and must be encountered, not as the bulls would like to have them, but as they are. By a clerical error the shipment abroad of Ontario & Western stocks was printed in this column yesterday at the preposterous amount of 2,000,000 shares; it should have been 2,000 shares.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Sep. 21*	*Last—Sep 20*
Canada Pacific	1,000	57¾	57	57¼	57¾
Canada So	925	54¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
Central Pacific	16,500	67⅞	66¾	66¾	67¼
C. B. & Q	324	125¾	125	125¼	125
Denver & Rio G	7,057	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
L. S. & W	30,100	125¾	123¾	123¾	125¾
Erie	11,800	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¾
L. Erie & W	100	85	85	85	85
L. E. & W. pfd	400	95¾	95¼	95¼	
Illinois Central	100	129¾	129¼	129¼	129
Jersey Central	3,500	80¾	80¼	80¼	80¾
Kansas & Texas	1,000	26¾	26	26	26¾
Lake Shore	11,750	104	103¾	103¾	104¼
Louis & Nash	55,700	50¾	48⅛	49¼	50¾
Mem. & Chas	400	47	47	47	
Metropolitan El	100	103	103	103	
Mich. Central	2,600	93¾	92¾	92¾	93¾
Missouri Pacific	4,555	99¾	98¾	98¾	99¾
Mut. U. Tel	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
N. Y. Central	8,450	116¾	115	115¼	116¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	100	9	9	9	9
N. Y. & W. pfd	400	39¾	39	39¼	39¾
Northern Pacific	31,300	58¾	56¾	56¾	58¾
do pfd	53,400	70¾	68¾	68¾	70¾
Northwestern	1,900	125¾	125¼	125¼	126¼
do pfd	200	146	145½	145½	146
Ohio Central	212	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
Ohio & Miss	200	30¾	30	30¾	30¾
Ont. & Western	6,300	22¾	22¼	22¼	22¾
O. Ry. & N. Co	2,600	126	125	125	126
O. Trans-Con	56,310	61¾	58¾	58¾	61¾
Pacific Mail	5,900	39¾	39¼	39¼	39¾
P. F. C. Co	100	101	100	100	100
Peoria, D. & E	310	15¾	15¼	15¼	
Reading	4,800	51¾	50¾	50¾	
Rock. I. & Pitts	1,400	18¾	18¼	18	18¾
St. Paul	11,705	105¾	104¾	105¼	106¾
do pfd	110	121	121	121	
St. Paul & O	630	41	40¾	40¾	41¼
do pfd	100	107¾	107¾	107¾	108
St. P., M. & M	1,000	109¾	109¼	109¼	109¾
Texas Pacific	2,610	29¾	28¾	29¼	29
Union Pacific	44,730	90¾	88	88¾	90¾
Wabash	2,000	22	21¾	21¾	22
do pfd	3,300	34¾	33¾	33¾	34¾
Western Union	12,000	81	79¾	80¼	81

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	132	Fargo	117
American	99	United States	61

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3s	102	St. P. & S. C. 1st	119
4½s	120½	Texas Pacific 1st g.	73¾
4s, reg	120½	Texas Pacific R. G.	73¾
Pacific 6s	123¾	Union Pacific 1st	112¾
Central Pacific 1st	111	Union Pac. L. G.	104¾
Erie 2d	104¾	Union Pac. s. f.	119¼
L. S. W. pfd (asked)	104		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	90	Tenn. new 6s	36
Missouri 6s	101	Virginia 6s	36
St. Joe	109¼	Virginia con	41
Tenn. 6s	36	Virginia def	12

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 M. TO 12 P. M.

$100 U S 6s c coup	113	13000 No Pac 1st coup	102¾
2000 Tenn 6s coup	36¼	1000 N Y & N E	103¾
5000 do	42	12300 N W 1st	116
5000 C B & Q Den	125¾	3000 N Y C & St L	93¾
3000 C & O 1st B	95¾	3000 do	94¾
1000 Can So 1st	105⅝	1000 N Y W S & B 1st	74¾
1000 do	104⅝	23400 O & T 1st	88
1000 C B Q deb 5s	91¾	5000 do	88
2000 D & H 1st Pa Div	123¾	3000 do	88¼
1000 D & T C 1st L	105	5000 do	88¾
5000 K P 6s D Div asd	104⅜	4000 O Imp Co 1st	92
1000 L H & C 1st	98¾	2000 O & I 1st Gs	104
1000 L S & M S Int W & M	120	5000 St L & I M 1st	107
3000 M & S S P S M	125	30.0 Tex Pac inc g	58¾
3000 M & S E 1st	103¾	4000 do	59
5000 M & O 2d deb	35	12300 Tex Pac Rio 1st	78¾
1000 N & W gen mtg	101	10000 U P 1st	112¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

$6000 A & P W 1st	102¾	5000 No Pac 1st coup	102¾
20000 Can So 1st	92	5000 N Y S & W 1st	81¾
1000 do	92¾	7000 O & T 1st	88¼
2000 Cent Ia 1st E Div	80¾	5000 do	88¾
5000 do	81¾	2000 P & Rdg 7s conv	69¾
5000 do	82¾	10000 Tex Pac Rio	78¾
25000 No Pac inscoup	102¾	4000 do	78¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

$7000 U S 4s coup 1907	120¾	15000 Ogn & T 1st	88
10000 A & P inc	27	1000 Ogn S L 6s	97
4000 C B & Q 5s	103	14000 R W & O Rx 6s	81
5000 C St L & N O 5s	105	1000 Un Pac 1st	112¾
20000 C & O cy	49	1000 Wash & Ala Div	78
5000 D L & W 1st	135¾	5000 Am Cot Oil 8s	95¾
30.0 do	135¾	5 Fourth Nat Bk	132
3000 No Pac 1st coup	102¾		

New York, Sept. 21.—Money market easy at 2@3%; closed at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, steady at 482½; demand, 485¾.

Dry-goods imports for the week, $2,974,000.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—The money market is unchanged in its chief characteristics. The supply is still ample, and still rates are steadily held, although at fairly comfortable figures. The bank rate to depositors is practically unchanged at 5½@6 per cent, with exceptions at 5 per cent, where the average balance justifies the concession. The brokers now report rather a light business at rates ranging from 5@6½ per cent. Good average business paper goes at 5½@6 per cent. Manufacturing paper does not come upon the market very freely, but when pressed for sale generally has to pay about 6 per cent, while good commission house paper passes at 5½ per cent. Call loans rule at 4½@5 per cent, with exceptional transactions at 4 per cent. At the clearing-house the rate to borrowing banks was steady at 3 per cent, and New York funds sold at a discount of from 35 to 35 cents on $1,000. The gross exchanges were $9,850,000, and the balances $1,288,817. The stock market opened very quietly, and the entire forenoon's business was very light. Atchison was steady at 44¾, and Mexican Central at 14⅞. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was ½ better. Union Pacific declined ⅛. Flint & Père Marquette preferred advanced ½. Houghton & Ontonagon declined ¾@1. In bonds there was little doing. Mexican Central 7s were steady at 61¾. Atlantic & Pacific 6s declined ⅛. Union Pacific 8s advanced ⅛. Connecticut Valley 5s were steady at 25. New York & New England 7s declined 1. In telephone stocks Bell advanced ½@¾ to 220; Bay State declined 8 to 90. In the afternoon the market was still weaker. Union Pacific fell off to 88½, the last sale being at 88⅝. Atchison declined ½, recovering to 44¼, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined to 125, the last sale being ⅛ higher. Wisconsin Central declined ⅜. Flint & Père Marquette preferred ¼. Rutland preferred advanced ½. New York & New England sold at 20½, seller 10. In bonds Mexican Central declined ¾. Boston Hoosac 7s, Union Pacific 8s advanced ½. Oregon Short Line 6s declined ⅝. Burlington & Missouri in Nebraska non-exempt 6s sold at 102. Eastern 6s at 111½. In telephone stocks Bell declined 1, to 225. In land stocks Boston declined ¼.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

First board—	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
Bell Tel	50	226	226	226	226
Mexican Tel	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Tropical	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Atchison	200	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾
C., B. & Q	50	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
C. & A	50	97	97	97	97
Mex Cent	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
N. Y. & N. E	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Union Pac	300	89¼	89¼	88¾	89¼
Flint	25	105	105	105	105
Cal. & Hec. Mining	20	2½	2½	2½	2½
Pewabic	200	3	3	3	3
Quincy Mining	5	56¾	55	56¾	55
Second board—					
B. L. Co	100	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Bell	50	225	225	225	225
Atchison	450	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
C., B. & Q	100	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
Flint & P. M. pref	10	105	105	105	105
Mex. Cent	100	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
T., C. & St. L	200	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Union Pacific	10	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Wisconsin Cent	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 A & P 6s	51	3000 Con Val 5s	27
1500 Mex Cent 7s	61¼	5000 N Y N E 6s	103
1000 U P 8s	115		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Rasna 6s	111¼	3000 U P 8s	115
2000 Mex Cent 7s	60¾	10 O S L 6s	99
2000 do	61	5000 A & P 6s	98
1000 Sonora 7s	101¼		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 21.—[Special.]—Northern Pacific stocks again absorbed the attention of the room-traders and many outside operators. During the morning both stocks were quite active, with wide fluctuations, and after the first hour showed an advancing tendency. About noon the market became dull, with prices near the best of the day. During the afternoon another decline was started in the Pacifics, and Pennsylvania, Reading, and Jersey Central came in for a small share of the decline. The market improved slightly just at the close, caused, possibly, by the covering of shorts. The absence of any important rallies on the recent declines would indicate continued sales of "long" stock from some source. Whether the supply is nearly or quite exhausted remains to be seen. It would be but reasonable to expect a rally from these prices, even if more long stock is to be sold, as the short interest must have been largely increased today. Common and preferred Pacifics were in good borrowing demand all day.

The market closed weak.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Reading	20¾	20¾
Lehigh Valley	69	70
Northern Pacific	39¾	39⅞
Northern Pacific preferred	69¾	69¾
Lehigh Navigation	44	44¼
L. N. Y. & P	12	12¼
Jersey Central	81¾	81⅞

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 21.—Sight exchange on New York, $1 per $1,000 premium. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 21—5 p. m.—Illinois Central, 133¾; Pennsylvania Central, 60¾; New York Central, 120¾; Reading, 26½.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Rentes, 79f 15c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—Mining stocks quiet. Chrysolite sold at $1.25@1.35; Little Chief, 85@88c, closing at 87c; Little Pittsburg, 64@67c; Robinson, 45@46c; Standard, $5.75; Alice, $2.40; Sonora Consolidated, 29c and 28c. Sales of the day, 20,730 shares. Pipe-Line certificates fairly active and strong, advancing from 114⅜ to 117⅛, closing on the call at 116¾.

Homestake	$ 17¼	Quicksilver	$ 6
Ontario	39	Quicksilver pfd	33
Sutro	10		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	1⅜	Quincy	55
Bonanza & H	8½	Rhode Island	2¼
Calumet	35	Wis Central	17
Franklin	11¼	Osceola	17
Pewabic	3		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 21.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha Consolidated	$2.25	Mexican	$2.75
Alta	1.25	Navajo	3.62½
Best & Belcher	3.62½	Ophir	3.62½
Bodie Con	60	Potosi	1.12½
Choller	3.00	Savage	1.01¼
Con. Virginia	50	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Crown Point	1.25	Union Con	4.75
Eureka Con	6.0	Yellow Jacket	3.25
Gould & Curry	2.00¼	Scorpion	60
Hale & Norcross	4 12½		

Eureka Consolidated is assessed $1.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Huron st, 169 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 48x121½ ft, dated Sept. 1 (Joel E. Goodman to J. and R. Bristow)..... 1,150

Jefferson st, 87½ e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated July 3 (William A. Porter to Edward McEnery)..... 1,000

Fulton st, 87½ e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 1 (Daniel Goodman to L. P. Friestedt)..... 2,000

West Jackson st, 340 ft e of Western av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Aug. 30 (Jane Forman to Johnston Thomas)..... 1,800

The premises No. 22 Ogden av, dated Sept. 11 (L. and H. Cohn to William Evans)..... 7,500

Barry Point Road, s w cor of Albany av, undivided ¼ of 285¼x129 ft, dated Sept. 21 (M. A. Farr to Edwin B. Pease)..... 2,000

Monitor-place, 116 ft s of Lonsdale st, 2 25x132 ft, dated Sept. 21 (William Carden et al to Mary A. Swinerd)..... 1,750

Jefferson st, 287 ft n of Adams, w f, 26x70½ ft, dated July 17 (Nancy C. Whitney to Kolben Johnston)..... 3,000

Wallace st, 141 ft s of Thirty-first, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 20 (F. P. Fisher to M. L. G. Smith)..... 2,175

West Adams st, 425 ft w of California av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 15 (Thomas D. Lowther to Catharine Reid)..... 2,200

Millard av, 240 ft s of Ogden, w f, 27x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Joseph R. Whitmore to Michael McCole)..... 3,000

Michigan av, 256 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 26½x183 ft, dated July 5 (Joseph R. Putnam to Calvin H. Allen)..... 26,000

Indiana av, 164 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 32x134 ft, dated Sept. 20 (Ransom Dexter to Caroline A. Kurtz)..... 5,600

The premises No. 2132 State st, dated Sept. 21 (L. and B. Mueller to Peter Schnitzer et al)..... 4,300

West Indiana st, 119 ft w of ut of Lincoln, s f, 34x109 ft, improved, dated Sept. 17 (D. H. Hammer to Landers)..... 2,300

Twenty-second st, 330 ft w of Wentworth av, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 25

somewhat weaker, with a less de
a opened at 41.3d, and closed at
mber sold early at $1.3d6. declining
ber exhibited no change. Trade
s the same, except that seller the
MANGE—The following shows the
the Produce Exchange yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
creamery		
creamery		
ock		

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21.—PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime
BREADSTUFFS—Corn—New mixed steady at 5s 5½d.
Flour, No. 2 old dull 9s; new dull at 8s 3d;
Red Winters winter steady at 8s 7d.
TURPENTINE—Spirits dull at 31s.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—
Wheat—Winter, 8s 3d@8s 11d; spring, 8s 3d@
California, 8s 9d@9s. Corn—New, 5s 5d.

	1,481	4,109
	2,347	4,852
	2,253	7,846
	4,478	8,228
	10,472	22,735
	36,953	79,077
	38,440	71,382

Lime Chicago has received about
Western" cattle than were re-
date last year. That the tendency
before the close of the season is
t, though the best-informed parties
ion that from now on we shall
on last season. Prices are about

et there has been a gradual de-
vals of ripe corn-fattened cattle,
of common and medium grades
creased. As a result prices of the
moved in opposit directions, the
and the latter declining. This
ket, however, is not peculiar to the
e run of choice beeves almost in-
ight during the autumn months.
trade revive (it has been very dull
ce to choice cattle may be looked

factory activity yesterday in all
ive-stock market. The arrivals
ttle than for Thursday, and for cat-
men were enabled to get stronger
continued scarce, and that clos-
vance on Wednesday's prices of
ned steady, eased off a little in
closed firm at about Thursday's
ave active and stronger.
e was a better general demand yes-
the receipts for so near the end
eek. Generally the market worked into a
The increased firmness was more
to extra than in other grades,
at all desirable sheep found a
ong prices. Advices from the
nmencement than those received
, and under the opening de-
droves, of which there was a
an advance on Wednesday's prices
ern cattle there was no change, and the
sold properly class as choice and
eeves. There were but two sales at
to exceed 500 head, and spots
ed $5.75@5.87½ and exporters sold
Drivers of native steers graded as
ed sold at $4.60@4.75.
stock met with a good demand
ckers and sold higher. The in-
ere for early delivery included
regular inspection, afloat and delivered, 63½@
ready at 63½@63¾c, closing at 63¾c bid, and in
ber sold at 63½@63¾c, closing at 63½c bid. Data
ber advanced on prompt deliveries 1@1c and in
stance of No. 2 on the option list about 1@1c
regular demand. The negotiations
from speculative sources of the
number option, which was most freely
in-one prominent buyer took the bulk of the
ment marketed. Sales included No. 1 white in
store, quoted at closing at 63c bid; No. 2 white in
at 63½@63¾c; mostly at 63¾@63¾c closing at 63¾c
ed; No. 2 in elevator at 63@63½c, closing at 63½c,
delivered closing at 63¾@63¾c; No. 3
Chicago quoted, afloat at 62½c. No. 2
ber: September, 63¾@63¾c, closing at 63¾c;
ber, 63¾@63¾c, closing at 63¾c bid; December, 63¾
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LOWED OIL—Is 5d@13s 15d.
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LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s 6d@
ern, 10s 6d@11s; spring, 8s 3d@8s 6d; No. 1
ter, 9s 9d@9s. Corn—New, 5s 5d. Pork, 74s.
Bacon, 43s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 177,000
and 122,000 were American. Lard, 42s 3d.
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—12 m.—Wheat quiet; No. 2
ter, 9s 1d; Western red winter, 9s 0d. Corn firm
ed, 5s 6d; new, 5s 5½d. Cargoes off coast,
ter tone. Corn dull. To arrive—Wheat,
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Kingdom and Continent—Not much doing.
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Lard dull at 42s. Bacon—L. C. dull at 35s;
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closing at $1.18 asked in ele-
No. 2 red, $1.13¾@1.13; mostly at
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ready at 63½@63¾c, closing at 63¾c bid, and in
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to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, 63c: No. 2
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CATTLE SALES.

Price.	No.	Kind.	Av.
5.30	120	Western	1,350
5.30	79	Western	1,350
5.30	80	Western	1,350
5.07½	180	Western	1,177
5.00	55	Western	1,118
5.00	55	Western	1,142
4.85	260	Western	1,301
4.85	1,301	Western	1,301
4.85	1,301	Western	1,301
4.85	1,301

SKETCHES.

How Mollie Henderson Lost Her Heart After Vowing Not To.

The Morphine Habit and the Hold It Has Obtained on Some Women.

Plain Females Who Supply Nature's Deficiencies by Arts of the Toilet.

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"THE TRIBUNE" PRIZE STORY.

"Young Mr. Gordon."

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story which follows.]

"Young Mr. Gordon will be here next week, Pansy."

Miss Mollie Henderson, familiarly known as "Pansy"—presumably because she did not in any respect resemble that "flower of thoughts," being of an exceedingly vivacious temperament, and addicted in the earlier days of her existence to top-spinning, marble-playing, and other amusements popularly supposed to be the exclusive property of boys—looked up in a very placid manner as her father made this announcement, and answered it fully and effectively by an expressive shrug of her pretty shoulders and a very decided pouting of her small mouth. Then she placed the book which had been engaging her attention on the sofa by her side, caused her small feet to swiftly describe a semi-circle, and when the flash of brown hose and prettily-turned ankle was over she had assumed a sitting posture, her previous attitude having been one of comfortable but rather undignified recumbency. She then placed her elbows on her knees, regarded her father complacently, and said:

"Is the Arapahoe coming, too?"

Mr. Henderson's manner changed at once. "Yes," he replied, "Mr. Gordon will accompany his son; and I want you, Margaret, to treat him with every respect—in fact, I shall expect you to do so."

The figure on the sofa saw that a mistake had been made early in the campaign. When her father addressed her as "Margaret" it meant serious displeasure on his part. It also meant that he must be placated at once, for Mr. Henderson was one of that rather numerous class of men in whose minds a real or fancied injury continues to magnify with each succeeding instant, until it finally wraps their whole existence in an artificial but none the less effective gloom. Mollie was well acquainted with the disease, and on equally intimate terms with the remedy. Consequently she at once bounded from the sofa, flung her arms around the paternal neck, squeezing that useful portion of man's anatomy until a fracture of the cervical vertebra seemed imminent, bestowing at the same time upon her sire a large number of kisses, these being punctuated with ejaculatory and highly-incoherent remarks to the effect that the object of this tidal-wave of osculation was the dearest, darlingest old papa in the world, so he was, and that the oratrix, on the contrary, was a naughty, wicked girl, who didn't deserve to have such a sweet, lovely papa, who was always doing everything in the world for her. And then, having finished this wild flutter of disjointed English, Miss Mollie nestled closely in her father's arms and indulged in that never-failing panacea for all the woes to which female flesh is perpetual heir—a goodcry.

"It's all right, Pansy, darling," said Mr. Henderson, stroking gently the mass of brown hair that lay upon his breast, the remainder of the head to which it belonged having been thrust violently under his left arm in an apparently wild endeavor to discover by burrowing any stray suspender or other article of gents' furnishing goods that might be concealed there. "I was a little hard on you, perhaps, but you know Mr. Gordon is a life-long friend of mine, and I don't like to have you allude to him in a careless or jesting manner."

The face was slowly withdrawn from beneath the paternal arm and looked up at Mr. Henderson. It was not exactly a pretty face, there being a tip-tilted nose somewhere about the middle of it, and the features were not at all regular or classic. But the big brown eyes and their long lashes would have attracted attention from any one not a professional cynic or misanthrope, and when these, looking up appealingly, called to their aid a drooping mouth, white, regular teeth, and lips that seemed quivering with the agony of great mental suffering, the immediate and complete capitulation of whoever constituted the opposing force was a matter of course.

And here a little explanation is necessary. From the days of her infancy, when, her mother having died, she was relegated to the care of a maiden aunt whose spinsterhood, in view of the fact that Mr. Henderson had loved his wife very dearly and did not at all desire to replace her with another helpmeet, appeared to be a special dispensation in favor of the motherless little girl, Mollie had been treated by her father to remarks concerning Mr. John Gordon, who, she was informed, had gone to the Far West several years previously and been left a widower with one child, a boy about five years older than Mollie. One of the first facts impressed upon the child's mind was that Mr. Gordon lived in Idaho. Subsequently, in her infantile perusal of the newspapers—which at the age of 10 she read regularly, and with great fidelity to detail—she gleaned the information that Idaho was the home of the Arapahoe Indians, and at once identified Mr. Gordon with the noble sons of the forest, and pictured him to herself as a ferocious person of carmine hue (having seen Indians alluded to in the public prints as red men) carrying constantly with him a large supply of tomahawks and other destructive cutlery, while there dangled at his belt a long string of particularly gory scalps. When, with increasing years, came the knowledge that her father's friend was not an Indian, Mollie stuck heroically to the name, and persistently alluded to him as "the Arapahoe."

It had always been a fancy of Mr. Henderson's that he should like to see his daughter married to the son of his old friend, and he had not failed to mention the fact to Mollie when that young lady reached the age at which the feminine mind is supposed to take more or less interest in such subjects. But Miss Mollie only sniffed the air disdainfully through her *retroussé* nose, and replied that she hoped papa would succeed in getting rid of her to some aborigine, throwing out at the same time dark hints to the effect that in case the child of the prairie should suddenly become deceased she had no doubt Mr. Barnum would part with one of his wild men from Borneo in order that all hopes of a suitable alliance for her might not be frustrated. At the close of one of these outbursts she would generally weep copiously, which action always reduced Mr. Henderson to a state of servile humility and insured Miss Mollie immunity from further allusion to matrimony for at least a month.

But now the young man who had flitted in such a will-o'-the-wisp fashion before her mental vision for so many years was coming to New York. The trip was to be made, his father had written Mr. Henderson, for the double purpose of giving "the boy" (he was 20) a chance to see the sights of a great city and affording the elder gentleman an opportunity of revisiting the scenes of his youth, which, as Mr. Henderson informed Mollie parenthetically while reading the letter to her, were about four miles back of New London, Conn., and not, so far as he was aware, of a particularly inspiring character.

"Now Pansy, darling," said Mr. Henderson when the letter-reading was finished, "I don't want you to marry young Gordon or any one else unless you do so entirely of your own accord. But I do want you to treat him well, and make his stay as pleasant as possible."

"Of course I'll do that, papa," replied Mollie dutifully, as she sat upon the sofa tapping one little foot with the other and gazing upon the operation in a reflective manner. "Of course I shall be polite to him, but really I don't want to marry him and go out West to live among the prairie dogs and sleep in a wigwam."

The day of the Gordons' arrival was a momentous one for Mollie, and when, seeing her father enter the house with two men, one of middle age and the other young, she descended to the parlor, it was with a feeling of some trepidation, as she naturally concluded that Mr. Gordon entertained ideas reciprocal to those of her father on the subject of a matrimonial alliance between the two families, and had communicated them to his son. The elder Mr. Gordon was first presented, and Mollie found him anything but an Indian in looks or manner. The son, "Johnnie," as his father persisted in calling him, was a grave, dignified young fellow, and returned Mollie's rather formal and somewhat distant greeting in an equally ceremonious and remote manner. Their conversation was not at first particularly brilliant or interesting. In lieu of a more suggestive topic Mollie ventured a few general remarks concerning the weather, but, young Mr. Gordon not appearing to take the slightest interest in the existent meteorological conditions, she was speedily reduced to a state of hopeless imbecility, so far as conversation was concerned. But presently she revived somewhat, and essayed another attack. Had Mr. Gordon seen much of the city, and how did it impress him?

Mr. Gordon's observation of the metropolis, it appeared, had not been of an extensive character, and he was not, therefore, prepared to commit himself as to its general appearance. He then ventured the assertion that Miss Mollie had probably often seen the ocean.

Mollie at once admitted being on terms of personal intimacy with that body of water, and went on to describe with girlish enthusiasm the beauties of the Atlantic, telling how its apparently limitless area always impressed her, and then dilated on the grandeur of the scene when the vast billows, driven by the mighty energy of a gale, came leaping shoreward with resistless force, their foam-crowned summits showing white and haggard against the dull gray of a cloud-ridden sky, while here and there a vessel tossing helplessly in the caldron of the tempest attracted attention and pity. She was getting on famously, when the young man suddenly interjected a query as to whether mackerel were not caught in the ocean.

Mollie replied that they certainly were—at least she had so read in books. Personally, however (with a charming sniff through the tip-tilted nose), she knew nothing at all of the matter.

"I like mackerel," said young Mr. Gordon, "especially when they are served with baked potatoes and toast." And having delivered himself of this edifying gastronomical sentiment he gazed abstractedly at the toe of his boot and appeared to be enjoying a revery in which unlimited mackerel and countless baked potatoes were constantly passing before his enraptured vision.

"There is some lovely needlework at the Art Exposition," suddenly exclaimed Mollie, she having performed in the mental ocean of her thoughts the nautical operation known as "jibing," which consists in instantaneously altering your course without much regard to how it is done.

Young Mr. Gordon recalled himself from the mystic dreamland of mackerel and baked potatoes and gazed at her intently. "I expect likely," was his somewhat general reply.

"I have got an awfully cute crazy-quilt," continued Mollie. "Did you ever see a crazy-quilt, Mr. Gordon?"

A solemn and prolonged shaking of the head conveyed the information that the person addressed was wholly ignorant of insane bedclothes of any description.

For another hour Mollie bravely endeavored to discover a subject concerning which young Mr. Gordon would consent to unlock the floodgates of his mind, but without success, and then gladly retired to her room.

"He isn't bad-looking, papa," she said to her father in an ante-breakfast chat the next morning, the subject being young Mr. Gordon, but he is *such* a stupid!" And then she related the mackerel episode.

But as the days went on Mollie found young Mr. Gordon to improve wonderfully on acquaintance. She soon discovered that he could talk fluently enough when occasion required, and that in the line of paying the little courtesies to which all women attach so much importance he was a veritable Bayard. They rode, walked, took long drives, and availed themselves of various other amusements which a country life affords. Insensibly they became very confidential with each other, but it was the frank confidence of friendship—at least Mollie thought so, and never was mortal more surprised than she when one evening, as they sat together on the piazza, young Mr. Gordon suddenly took her hand in his and asked her to marry him. "You must have seen how you have grown into my heart, Mollie," he said, very earnestly; "and I'm sure you believe my love one that will be true and faithful."

But instead of receiving the answer he had hoped for, young Gordon found the little hand suddenly withdrawn from his, and a pair of very snappy brown eyes looking at him.

"I am obliged for the honor, Mr. Gordon," she said, "but you can tell your father that I wouldn't fall in with his plans and be disposed of like a load of hay. You can tell your father *that*," and Miss Mollie was gone, leaving young Mr. Gordon alone on the piazza, very sore at heart and very much mystified.

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"I am sorry that you and Johnnie should have fallen out," said the next Mr. Gordon to Mollie the following day, "because we are going away tomorrow, and it seems too bad to have anything mar the pleasure of our visit. I had no idea the boy would fall in love with you—*that* wasn't what I brought him East for."

"It wasn't?" queried Mollie, getting suspiciously white around the mouth.

"Why, no," continued the father, "why should I?"

"Oh, of course not," incoherently replied Mollie, and immediately bolted into the house, leaving Mr. Gordon to enunciate confidentially to himself the proposition that "girls were hell when they got started."

The next morning Mollie arose very early, and was unusually occupied with various household duties—so much so that it was not until the time for departure arrived that young Mr. Gordon had a chance to speak to her. He came into the parlor, where she was assiduously dusting a spotless statuet.

"Good-by, Miss Henderson," he said, very slowly.

"G-o-o-d-b-y," was the reply in a somewhat falsetto tone, and young Mr. Gordon noticed with surprise that Mollie did not even look at him, but kept the duster going vigorously.

"Is there anything I can do for you in the West?" he said, going close to her.

"No-o."

"Nothing at all? Is there nothing you want?"

"Y-e-e-s."

"What is it?"

"I want *you!*" she snddenly exclaimed, and before young Mr. Gordon had time to reflect on this extraordinary declaration he found a very pretty young lady sobbing violently in his arms, and from the hall heard his father remark that if women didn't totally eclipse the infernal regions he had failed to discover what did.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

The Morphine Habit—How Women Ruin Homes by the Use of Stimulants.

[New York Letter.]—Much has been published of late concerning the Chinese opium dens in Mott street, but little is known of the prevalence of the opium habit in all its forms and of intemperance among women of wealth and fashion. It is the popular opinion that the chief victims among women of these habits are actresses, opera-singers, and other public characters, but that is not so. The spread of these two great evils—intemperance and the opium habit—among the women of the better classes, women who are the wives of merchants, politicians, and literary men, women of education, refinement, and even of religious training, is something alarming, and this statement also any prominent physician will confirm.

Several well-known ladies of this city, including Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, and others, have lately interested themselves in the matter of the reformation and cure of the unfortunate victims of these habits. A number of reformatories had been established for men, and there are several charitable institutions for women, but these ladies believed that there was a demand for an establishment for women belonging to wealthy families, and whose friends would never send them to a charitable institution, or indeed any place where they would be supposed to be under treatment for these habits. With the aid of the late William E. Dodge, therefore, these ladies established at No. 440 East Fifty-seventh street a home for women of this class. That there is a necessity for such institutions as this is proven by the fact that it is filled with patients, most of whom are supposed by the society which they have left to be away either for treatment for some nervous disease, or else sojourning in a foreign land.

A reporter called yesterday on Dr. A. P. Meylert, the physician in charge of the home, and made inquiries as to the cause of the prevalence of the habits among women, and as to the methods employed to effect a cure.

"I would rather attend twenty men than one woman in this class of cases," said the Doctor, "as nearly all women who are afflicted with these habits are hysterical, hard to control, and are almost always troubled with some other disease, which must be cured before she can be reformed.

"There are two classes of women who become habituated to the use of liquor or narcotics. First, there is the poor under-class who are driven to intemperance by poverty, sorrow, or abuse. Then there is the class of women who belong to what is called the best society. They are surrounded by all the luxuries which wealth can buy and all the safeguards which polite society can throw around them. They contract a passion for drink generally in social frivolities.

"They begin with drinking beer and end in drinking enormous quantities of all kinds of alcoholic beverages. I have had one patient who contracted the habit at boarding-school where a number of the young ladies out of mischief used to surreptitiously smuggle in beer. Many of my patients claim that they were at first prescribed the liquor by their physicians. This is undoubtedly true in many instances, but the statements of the victims of these habits cannot always be relied upon. Most of those who contract the opium habit claim that they first learned the properties of the drug from having had it prescribed by their physicians."

"Would you, then, advise physicians to abandon the use of narcotics?"

"By no means. Opium is one of God's greatest gifts to man. I would, however, advise physicians to use more care in prescribing."

"Almost every physician has many cases of intemperance among his female patients. Some of the cases in my private practice were peculiarly pitiful. Their recital in all their particulars would be horrible. It was only a few weeks ago that two ladies walking along an avenue in this city picked up a young woman, richly dressed and of refined appearance. She was intoxicated. Learning her address, they conveyed her to her home. She belonged to a wealthy family in this city. She has since been reclaimed.

"In opium cases the drug is generally at first taken to relieve pain and then as soon as its properties are learned the habit generally fastens its hold upon the woman. There are three forms of the opium habit. It may be smoked or taken through the mouth, or hypodermically introduced. The latter is the most common form. The woman, perhaps, seeks her doctor first use the syringe; then she gets one herself and begins its use. She soon discovers, however, that the dose of one-eighth to one-quarter of a grain administered by the physician no longer satisfies her, and she increases the quantity. This is gradual, of course, but soon the amount taken daily would be sufficient to kill a strong, healthy man. From five to eight grains of morphine is a fatal dose for one unaccustomed to its use.

"The habit must be continued with the utmost regularity. Some take it but once a day, others several times a day, but the habit must be continued, as it has been begun. The patient after taking the drug has an hour or so of stupor, and the rest of the day is misery. If the customary dose is omitted the victim suffers terribly."

"Can the habit be cured, and how?" asked the reporter.

"Its cure is possible. The patient must express a desire for a cure and then be placed under restraint and under social influences favorable to reformation. In the case of intemperance I shut down immediately on the use of stimulants. I endeavor by the use of tonics and medicine to supply their place and build up the system till at last the craving for drink no longer exists. Then I hope to send them away with moral stamina sufficient to keep them from indulging in the use of stimulants."

"In the case of the opium habit, I sometimes continue to give them the drug after taking the patients in. But I daily decrease the doses, till gradually I suspend them altogether. Then I supply the place of the opium with other drugs of like nature, such as 'Cannabis indica,' coca leaves, and sometimes strychnia. After a time I suspend these also, and then by restoring her general health the patient gradually loses her desire for the drug."

A well-known physician, with a large West Side practice, said that the list of his patients includes many a well-known actress and the wives of many prominent citizens. The wife of a prominent clergyman is known to have been under his treatment to effect a cure of her appetite for drink. After some solicitation this physician consented to give the particulars of a recent case which has terminated fatally:

"She was the wife of a wealthy Englishman who died several years ago. Several of her children are grown up and settled in life in prosperous circumstances. About sixteen years ago her physician administered chioridine, which he introduced into her system by hypodermic injections. Experiencing the relief from pain and the pleasurable sensations which followed its use, she asked the physician what he was giving her, and unfortunately he told her.

"When she came to me, or rather was brought by her children, she was a mental and physical wreck. She could not articulate a coherent sentence. She had lost nearly all command over herself. She looked and acted like, and to all intents and purposes was, an idiot.

"She grew better, and in the course of several weeks became rational and the image of her former self.

"After she had been in my house nearly three months, and her mind and health had regained much of its former strength, some one in the house, or perhaps a visitor, showed her a bottle of cologne and tempted her to drink it. She did so. It made her furious. In her frenzy she attacked a servant and wrought herself up into a terrible passion. Some one (I should like to learn who the fiend was) then put some morphine within her reach. This put her into a stupor out of which she did not rally. She was a woman of many accomplishments, and had clearly been accustomed to the best society."

Plain Women—The Paraphernalia of Their Toilet-Tables — Women Who Are Like the Glowworm or the Firefly.

The paraphernalia of a pretty woman's toilet-table and her many visits to her mirror are subjects of ridicule among the strongminded of her sex. Men laugh at them as the amiable signs of a not unbecoming vanity. Those who look a little deeper into the life of that butterfly of our civilization—the woman with charms—will perceive that these things are a mere matter of business to her. Every morning when she rises she looks to see if she wakes as fresh as ever; when she dresses she observes herself with anxiety as to whether there is any giving-way in her appearance. If there is any, without doubt or hesitation it must be repaired. And if nature is not strong enough to mend the breach, then art must come to the rescue. And with good reason, for the pretty woman knows better than any one else the intrinsic value of her appearance. Without it she would go under. At the mere thought of losing it she feels like a drowning person. And why? Because, as every one knows, consciously or unconsciously, society consists of men, women, and a third class—those ordinary people who have no claim to any particular distinction, and who do not seem to have much sex about them. This last variety of the human species is generally composed of females. A man is a man, however grizzled and worn he may be. He is almost always capable of rising to an occasion; he will find intoxication in the society of a pretty woman, though he be a grandpapa; and to her is a *man*, and she puts on her pretty manners for him. But a woman, unless she has some attraction, some claim to appearance, some charm all her own, is hardly a woman. She may be a nice person, belonging to a nice set of people; she may be distinguished by rank, or talent, or gifts of conversation; but she is of the third sex. Men do not strut for her, or make fools of themselves for her, or feel that their eyes are helplessly attracted to her, or that their feet walk toward her of their own accord. She may be feminine, marriageable, and endowed with all the most modest and winning instincts of her sex; but if she has no appearance and no charm she is out of the running. Her head goes under water. There is something caressing, voluptuous, beautiful in the mere word "woman" when it is used to describe one who is of the cream of her sex. It needs no adjective. The favorit words of the day—"charming," "pretty"—are inadequate. When a man throws his life, his fortune, his reputation away, and it is whispered that it was "all for a woman," no adjective is needed. She may have been no one—a mere nobody; yet she must have possessed that power which makes a queen out of nobody, and converts every chair she may choose to seat herself upon into a throne. She must have had attraction. Who can wonder, realizing the difference in life to a woman with appearance and a woman without it, that she should use every trick at her command to keep those charms which God has given her? Having known the brilliant life of the butterfly, to become a mere working bee in the garden would be to her insupportable. Instead of taking life in both hands and enjoying it to the full, it would all slip past her.

Only one class of men can ever look in the mirror with the same living earnestness as a pretty woman, and these are actors. A handsome actor, intended by Nature to play the young lovers, and without any wish to "go in for character-acting," watches his glass as other men watch stocks and shares. When once age honestly shows its mark on his face, defying the rouge-pot to hide it, then, like the faded beauty, he must say good-by to the best of his life. But he has much left. He is still a man, and the marks on his face do him no harm in any other career. He can still make men like him; he can still fire women's hearts. The world is ever yet before him. But to the woman whose mirror tells the unvarnished tale that age or, worse still, illhealth and anxiety have taken away from her the charm which she once had—to her there is no future. She may live again in her children, but as an individual her day is done. Men can never know the passionate bitterness which rises in the heart of a woman thus deprived against her will of all that has made her life sweet. To be flung by the ravages of fever, sickness, or misery into the melancholy third sex which fills up the corners and crevices of society—this is a horrible fate.

Few handsome women arrive at maturity without showing some sad marks made by worry or illness. What wonder, then we realize the inestimable value which life teaches them to set upon appearance, that they should study every available artifice for concealing these unkind and ineradicable writings of life's finger? No one who has ever observed the position of the plain woman in the world will marvel for a moment that women should move Heaven and earth in the cause of keeping their good looks. And yet it is not mere plainness which puts a woman out of the running; appearance, attraction are not synonymous terms for beauty. The woman who attracts is like the glowworm or the firefly—she is known by her brilliance. The women who are without this pass unnoticed through the drawing-rooms of society; they are a plentiful sisterhood; they are to be seen everywhere, but they go by unobserved. They are invited to dinner parties as a matter of necessary politeness, or when other guests fail; they crowd the rooms at evening receptions. They may move in the midst of modern life, yet their existence is inevitably dull and colorless; they are the background for the brilliant ones who are among them, yet not of them. They are scorned by their friends and mammas as not being marriageable; or, if they do marry, they are bullied by their husbands, who, either covertly or openly, according to character, prefer the society of some one of pronounced sex. These women have but one chance of living happily, and that is by cultivating good temper and the virtue of resignation. It is then possible, with some grace and dignity, to live through the colorless and unnoticed existence to which so many women are condemned. Many of the unshining sisterhood are sensible enough to adopt a study or vocation which enables them to find abundant interest in life; but when the ashes are stirred which they have spread over the dreams of their early youth, nothing can disguise to them that they have lost the cream of existence. It is ordained by Nature that to find a flattering mirror in the eyes of every man she meets is the breath of life to a woman. When she passes by unnoticed, then the flower of her womanhood is not, she herself might as well not be.

Music-Hall Girls.

[London Letter.]—Just of late the music-hall girl has cut out the barmaid. It is quite on the cards that two not very young women who have pranced upon the boards of music-halls may wear strawberry leaves before they die. I told you some time ago that "Charley" Lowther, the third son of the antepenultimate Earl of Lonsdale, had married a music-hall singer. His eldest brother, the late Earl, died under shocking circumstances last year without leaving a son, and the present Earl has a wife who is, unfortunately, in ill-health and has no children. It looks, therefore, as if "Charley," who is two years younger than his extant Lordship, should succeed in due course, and if not he, any children Mrs. Lowther may have.

A similar *mesalliance* is just now the talk of the town. Mr. Hubert Duncombe, third son of the present Earl of Feversham, has married the smaller of the two "Sisters Leamar," well known to the frequenters of music-halls in the metropolis and elsewhere. The sisters Leamar have not very good voices, sing indifferently, and dance ungracefully; they are neither very young nor good-looking, but they seem to charm a sort of vulgar-minded public. Mr. Duncombe, who is 21 years old and has a taste for music, was, nevertheless, fascinated by the lesser Leamar, and was understood at the Royal Music-Hall in Holborn to be what is called "her mash." Several months ago the young man made an attempt to marry her—that is, he had the bans published in an obscure church—in an out-of-the-way part of London. Hereupon supervenes an incident which raises the entire business to the level of pot-house romance. A friend and well-wisher of Mr. Hubert Duncombe, feeling sick, sorry, and therefore penitent after a prolonged debauch, was struck by the sound of the church bells as he sat over an early brandy and soda, and shaking off the paphian dust from his feet pulled himself together and actually went to the nearest church. When the bans were called over he was thunderstruck to hear the name of his friend. There could be only one Hubert Duncombe, he thought, and like a good fellow he at once communicated with Lord Feversham. The amiable and good-natured Peer at once put a stop to the affair, and his son, not then being of age, took the matter quietly. He is of age now, however, and carried out the other day his resolution to make Mrs. Duncombe of the lesser Leamar. There is a terrible outcry, of course, and everybody in society shudders at the thought that, as the late Lord Helmsley (eldest son of Lord Feversham) died leaving only one baby boy, and Capt. "Jim" Duncombe is very ill and unmarried, the Leamar has practically only an infant between her and the strawberry leaves, whenever the present genial and popular Peer shall be called away.

What makes the matter more conspicuous is, that the four young ladies Duncombe are among the most lovely girls in the world. Their mother, Lady Feversham, is that famous beauty whose portrait by Buckner created an extraordinary sensation. She is the daughter of the late Sir James Graham, "the handsomest man in England" and a prominent statesman, albeit there was a desperate row, I am told, when he insisted on opening the letters in the post-office to discover some State secret. Lady Feversham's sister is the lovely Mrs. Baring, wife of Maj.-Gen. "Charley" Baring.

The present Baronet, Sir Frederick Graham, of Netherby, the scene of Sir Walter Scott's ballad, "Young Lochinvar," by marrying a daughter of the Duke of Somerset and the famous "Queen of Beauty" of the Eglinton tournament, united the famous strains of beauty-blood, the Callender and the Sheridan. The result was exactly in accordance with the predictions of persons skilled equally in the Peerage and the stud-book. The Duchess of Montrose (the reigning one, I mean, of course, not the dowager) is very beautiful, and so is Lady Grimston. This lady's first husband was The Mackintosh "of that ilk," a Highland chieftain. It is said of him that one day having a dispute with a cabman about a fare, the latter demanded his name. "I am The Mackintosh!" Cabby was irreverent, saying: "I don't care a —— if you're the umbrella too. I want my fare."

Two of the Same Name.

There were recently two gentlemen of the same name stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. One was accompanied by his wife, the other was alone—his wife being detained at home by sickness. Both were prominent men and occupied choice rooms. Both left about the same time, one going to his home in the West and the other to his in the Southwest.

The latter, the one who was not accompanied, did not proceed directly to his home, but stopped at several points on business en route.

Arriving at his home, instead of the affectionate greeting from his wife he naturally expected, for their relations had always been of the happiest, he found her sick abed with nervous prostration, and was confronted by her mother, who had been telegraphed for.

Nor was the mother-in-law's greeting very cordial to the weary husband, who had been counting the days when he should get back.

The mother-in-law held up to his astonished gaze a lady's robe de nuit and cap, taking the same from an opened express bundle, properly addressed to him, and inclosing a letter from the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel saying that the inclosed had been left by his wife in their room, and they consequently forwarded them, the gentleman being, as stated, a prominent man worthy of every consideration.

"My God! I can't explain this! You do not suspect—think; oh, this is horrible."

"I should say so," ejaculated the mother-in-law, probably vindictively displaying the articles to his bewildered gaze. "I should say so; horrible, indeed; explain if you can. Your poor wife is in her bed nearly dead with grief and mortification."

"You yourself telegraph the proprietors of the hotel and ask an explanation, that there may be no suspicion of collusion should I telegraph. As strong as the circumstances are against me, I swear to you I am innocent."

The mother-in-law consented to this, probably convinced by the poor fellow's manner that he was innocent and a victim of a mistake. Through having had several days to ruminate over the strange contents of the express package, which had been opened because it was supposed to contain some things he had sent home, both her own and the wife's mind had become thoroughly excited on the subject.

The "mail," the accumulation of several days, was brought to the husband, and espying one in the same handwriting as the letter and envelope of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, this was hastily opened under circumstances, first, as possibly supplying a clew to the mystery. And it did, and indeed a complete elucidation and exoneration of the husband.

It was a letter from the proprietors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, stating that in consequence of the similarity of names a package belonging to the wife of the other gentleman of the same name as himself, stopping at the hotel at the same time, had been sent to him instead of to that gentleman, and asking him, if he would not please return the same to them immediately, that it might be returned to the owner.

There was an illumination that night of the house—the wife instantly recovered from her nervous prostration—but the secret of the rejoicing was not generally known, and though the proprietors of the hotel says that the true cause of the delay in returning the articles left in the room to the proper owner was not explained, but this article will probably supply the information.

Miss Rose's Cats—A Pleasant Home for Thomas and Tabitha.

[New Haven (Conn.) Letter.]—Down in a deep green valley that is fringed with elms and gnarled apple trees, and is fragrant with its wealth of wild flowers peeping forth from under a grove of old poplars at the foot of a steep, rocky hill, over which the highway above North Branford writhes like an uneasy serpent, is the home of Damask Rose. It was the home of her father and of her father's father, and it has weathered the scorching blasts and icy winds of 140 tough New England years. Damask does not live in it now, but in a little trim white cot which looks askance at the passer from behind a wing of the old Rose residence. Her father's family was once the largest and most social in the roundabout country, and the Rose mansion was then much resorted to by the young belles and beaux. And now all are gone. All are dead save Damask. Damask and her cats alone remain. A New Haven gentleman told the reporter that this lonely old woman with the blush-rose name had 127 cats.

A curious thing about old lady is Damask. Fully as romantic as her name. Short and wrinkled and not far from 70 years, a pair of bright eyes gleamed through her gold bows from under the dirty brown felt rim of the man's hat upon her head. In one hand she carried a bright case-knife, while with the other her calico skirt as she moved through the nodding clover with which the old front-yard was filled. A pair of diamonds glittered in her ears, and a thick, grayish growth of silken hair partially obscured her upper lip and chin. There was a black cat with bronze sides at her heels, a Maltese cat with a white breast lay dreaming on a flat stone in front of her, a gray and spotted leopard-like cat looked out from its nest of straw in the entry of the old house; there was a handsome young prince of feline, in a luxurious robe of tawny gold, suspiciously regarding the visitor from behind the leopard; and around the corner of the house was approaching a large and ugly-looking tiger-cat whose appearance left no doubt as to his capabilities as a fighter. These were all the cats seen at the first look.

When the reporter began to talk about the cats Miss Rose eyed him suspiciously, but upon other subjects her conversation was cheery and entertaining. Very soon the advance guard of cats vanished into the green vines about the little valley, and the places had been taken by other cats—ugly cats and wild-looking cats, some fat, some lean, and some of nondescript appearance, but none of them very pretty. It was a queer sight.

Plumpness at a Premium.

[Cape May Letter.]—I am far from denying that a certain plumpness is desirable when one goes to the coast. Nowhere, perhaps, does it count for so much. But the prettiest sight I have seen this summer was a slender young woman in the surf. She was excessively thin and of medium hight. Her bathing suit was of light material and of the usual blue, and loosely knotted with a broad sash about a waist that two hands might span. Her arms were bare to the shoulder, and her swan-like neck gleamed through a bright colored handkerchief. The modulations of her figure were exquisit, and so light was her step that her little feet scarcely seemed to touch the crisp sand as she walked to meet the waves. Not more gracefully did they curl, and splash, and break, and push about her ankles than did she with girlish indecision falter from the shore. At last a breaker lifts its crest from the heaving bosom of the sea, and, arching itself imperiously, comes rushing toward her, crackling and hissing as the sun and wind smite its snow-white mane. She sees it, stoops almost in the shadow of the high-reaching cloud of foam, hastily wets her face and throat, and with a slight shiver surrenders herself to the strong arms that shall be her encircling bulwark. Up she goes, as the breaker catches her, a mere swan's feather in the tempest, her face white and her form rigid. For an instant there is a blinding roar, a rush and a blotting out of sky, and shore, and sun—and then the breaker has gone thundering up the beach. And there she lies in the quivering trough of the sea—a white lily, pliant and beautiful, floating on the green water—with auroral pinks kindling in her pallid cheeks, her lips parted with quickened breath, and her eyes moist with a new and thrilling emotion. She is "beyond the breakers" and close to the heart of the ocean.

There are many scribes who hold that a bathing suit is unbecoming, and that women do not look well in the surf. If ever I saw a more charming sight than a woman full of health, and vigor, and innocence disporting herself in the waves I do not remember. I noted this morning a young matron, of striking beauty, rolling and tossing in the surf, with her three children; and it made a picture that would have been "at once the delight and despair" of an artist. Her perfect figure, unrestrained and flexible, took the course of the billows as they rolled about her—and she romped and laughed as much a child in heart as the baby that clung to her ivory shoulders. There was another bather that caught my attention—a pretty young woman with a wealth of sunny red hair that sparkled like gold to her waist before the bath or rose in rich brown coils from the water as she swam in and out among the bathers. She made a remark that might be treasured as an apothegm of the sun. "I think," she said, "there is nothing immodest here but affectation—nothing that will make you conspicuous except self-consciousness."

Getting Her Father's Consent.

"I tell you, sir," indignantly exclaimed Col. Webley, addressing a young man who aspired to the hand of his only child, "that I shall never give my consent to a union which I know would be unhappy."

"We love each other," replied young Baichuff.

"Love be eternally blowed! So I could have said years ago. I was devoted to the woman I married and she was devoted to me."

"You have lived happily with each other, have you not?"

"Happily!" the Colonel contemptuously repeated. "I didn't have money enough to insure happiness. Even in Arkansaw a man must have money. His wife may be devoted to him, but if he fails to provide those little delicacies which make life so enjoyable to a woman she will speak of this sad lack of comfort, and, instead of attributing it to financial inability, will regard it as willful neglect. At times she will be melting with affection, and vow that your love is all that she cares for in this world; but when some one who, in worldly goods, seems no richer than yourself rides in a buggy with his wife, she loses sight of the great sustaining love and honkers after tangible affection—a street display of love."

"I am a young man of energy and good business capacity. I can work and earn money."

"No use in prolonging this conversation. I have told you that you shall not marry my daughter. I shall keep a close watch, and if I see you here again I shall act with violence."

"Well, Colonel," said the young man with firmness, "as the gentler recourses have failed, I am compelled to adopt the last resort. Some time ago, before you suspected that I was attached to your daughter, you borrowed $10 from me. Do not wince, sir; hear me through. You thought that I had forgotten the transaction, but I haven't. Now, sir, I intended to marry your daughter. If you persist in annoying me I shall dun you for the money every time I see you."

The Colonel sat for a moment in deep thought. Finally he said: "Say, Bob, don't say anything more about the $10; lend me $5 more and take the girl."

Enoch Arden's True Story.

When Enoch Arden came home after that memorable and disastrous voyage, which shipwrecked him and his hopes, he crept up the street to his old home, as Tennyson informs us, and looked in the window. There he saw Philip Ray and Annie, his wife, and their child, all seated around the hearth cracking walnuts.

The whole bitter truth came upon him with terrible force. Annie, supposing Enoch to be dead, had married Philip, so as to have a home for herself and child, and a man about the house in case of tramps. It was a sad coming back for Enoch, and he was mad about it. Not so much because Philip had married his wife, for there were plenty more wives to be had; not because his child had learned to call another man "pa," though that was a bitter pill, inasmuch as the child looked a little like Philip anyhow.

Neither of these things worried him half so much as to note that Philip was wearing his (Enoch's) clothes. With a menacing gesture Enoch was just about to dash into the house and annihilate them when suddenly the anger in his countenance was supplanted by a look of terror, and he slunk away as silently as he had come. He had caught sight of Annie's mother, who during Enoch's absence had broken up housekeeping and come over to live with her daughter, and had become a fixture there.

Enoch told some of the boys afterwards that it was the narrowest escape of his life, and that he would rather be shipwrecked every five minutes than to encounter his mother-in-law.

Alaskan Women.

The matrons of high fashion and the swell damsels of the Thlinket tribes never make a canoe voyage without smearing themselves well with the black dye that they get from a certain wild root of the woods, or with a paste of soot and seal oil. On sunny and windy days on shore they protect themselves from tan and sunburn by this same inky coating. On feast days and the great occasions, when they wash off the black, their complexions come out as fair and creamy white as the palest of their Japanese cousins across the water, and the women are then seen to be some six shades lighter than the tan-colored and coffee-colored lords of their tribe. The specimen woman at Juneau wore a thin calico dress and a thick blue blanket. Her feet were bare, but she was compensated for that loss of gear by the turkey-red parasol that she poised over her head with all the complacency of a Mount Desert belle. She had blacked her face to the edge of her eyelids and the roots of her hair; she wore the full parure of silver nose-ring, lip-ring, and earrings, with five silver bracelets on each wrist, and fifteen rings ornamenting her bronze fingers, and a more thoroughly proud and self-satisfied creature never arrayed herself according to the behests of high fashion.

A Girl, a Poet, and a Grocery Clerk.

"A very wealthy and beautiful girl fell in love with a young man," said a lady, "who passed her window every morning. He had beautiful, big, sad black eyes, and fair hair brushed back from a noble brow, and under his arm he always carried a brown book. She used to sit by the window every morning and watch for his coming, and presently he began to notice her, and one day he brought a bunch of violets and placed them on the sill of the broad barred window, and then she was sure he was a poet, and every morning he did the same thing, until she fairly grew to worship him. But one day near the end of the month he came and rang the front-door bell and presented a bill of $10.50 for violets delivered at the house every morning, and then the lovesick maiden discovered he was the grocery-clerk and the brown book was his luncheon-box."

Current Poetry.

DOLORES MCQUIRN.

She stood in the bright light that streamed from the hall
And she gazed in the mirror that hung on the wall.
From the frown on her face one could easily learn
That something was up with Dolores McQuirn.
The fire in her eye (she had two, understand)
Was wicked, and willful, and weird; and her hand—
The right dook especially—was clenched quite furn.
(That word